1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN NEW YORK
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN NEW TORK
3	NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. CIVIL ACTION NO.
4	1:19-cv-01578-VEC
5	VS.
6	MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. DECEMBER 6, 2021
7	MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. DECEMBER 0, 2021
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11	DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM F. MURRAY, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA
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17	Reported by: Wendy J. Leard Registered Merit Reporter
18	CSR # 39
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23	HUSEBY GLOBAL LITIGATION
24	huseby.com
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1	INDEX	
2		
3	WITNESS WILLIAM F. MURRAY, CPA/ABV/CFF,	ASA
4		
5	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ZIMMER	5
6		
7	EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	PAGE
8		
9	Defendant's Exhibit A, Expert Rebuttal Report of William F. Murray, ASA, CPA/AB, CFF	5
10	OI WITIIAM F. MAITAY, ADA, CFA/AD, CFF	J
11	(The original exhibit was filed	
12	with the original transcript.)	
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1	Deposition of WILLIAM F. MURRAY,
2	CPA, ABV/CFF, ASA, taken on behalf of the
3	defendant in the hereinbefore entitled action,
4	pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,
5	before Wendy J. Leard, RMR, duly qualified Notary
6	Public in and for the State of Connecticut, held
7	at the offices of Halloran & Sage, 225 Asylum
8	Street, Hartford, Connecticut, commencing at
9	9:44 a.m., on Monday, December 6, 2021.
10	
11	STIPULATIONS
12	
13	It is hereby stipulated and agreed, by and
14	among counsel for the respective parties, that all
15	formalities in connection with the taking of this
16	deposition, including time, place, sufficiency of
17	notice and the authority of the officer before
18	whom it is being taken, may be and are hereby
19	waived.
20	
21	It is further stipulated and agreed that
22	objections, other than as to form, are reserved to
23	the time of trial and that the reading and signing
24	of the deposition are hereby not waived.
25	

1	It is further stipulated and agreed
2	that the proof of the qualifications of the notary
3	public before whom the deposition is being taken
4	is hereby waived.
5	
6	(Defendant's Exhibit A was marked for
7	identification and is described in the index.)
8	
9	WILLIAM F. MURRAY, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA,
10	Deponent, having first been duly sworn, deposes
11	and states as follows:
12	
13	DIRECT EXAMINATION
14	BY MR. ZIMMER:
15	Q Good morning, Mr. Murray.
16	My name is Greg Zimmer. I represent
17	Dr. Michael Goldberg in this action. I'll be
18	taking your deposition today.
19	I assume you've been deposed before?
20	A A few times, yes.
21	Q I actually see you've been deposed before.
22	So just a couple of ground rules.
23	Is there any reason you wouldn't be able
24	to understand the questions I ask today or give
25	answers accordingly?

1	A No.
2	Q Okay. If, at any time, you don't
3	understand one of the questions, please ask me to
4	clarify. I'll be happy to do it. If not, it will
5	be assumed that you understood the question and
6	answered it accordingly.
7	If you can't hear a question, if you
8	mishear it if you think you misheard it, ask;
9	I'll be happy to repeat it. Otherwise, it will be
10	assumed that you heard the question and answered
11	it accordingly.
12	That should do it. We can deal with any
13	other rules as we go, but I'm sure you're pretty
14	much familiar with them.
15	If you need to take a break at any time,
16	that's fine. I would just ask that you not take a
17	break while there is a question pending.
18	A I understand. Thank you.
19	Q Okay. I'm going to just ask you to hold
20	on to what's been premarked as Exhibit A.
21	MR. ZIMMER: And here is a copy
22	MR. KAZAN: Thanks.
23	MR. ZIMMER: for counsel.
24	BY MR. ZIMMER:
25	Q It's turns out it looks like it's

1	missing the last two pages. I don't intend to ask
2	anything about those pages. I just want to make
3	sure the record is complete.
4	It's the last pages of the addenda. So
5	the report is complete, and I'm going to ask you
6	about the report and possibly some of your prior
7	court appearances.
8	A Okay.
9	Q That portion of the exhibit is complete.
10	MR. KAZAN: Off the record for a
11	second.
12	(A conversation was held off the record.)
13	MR. ZIMMER: Back on the record.
14	BY MR. ZIMMER:
15	Q Could you just give me a brief summary of
16	your educational background?
17	A I have a bachelor of arts in accounting.
18	I took one graduate course in business law.
19	Q Okay. You made the right choice.
20	A What do you mean?
21	Q Going with the accounting.
22	A I don't know about that. I don't do
23	accounting anymore but
24	Q Okay. How about your work history?
25	A I started

1	Q Postgraduate, obviously.
2	A Postgraduate, I started at a Big what
3	was then a Big 8 accounting firm. From there I
4	went to an insurance company, another insurance
5	company, went to a manufacturer of auto parts, and
6	then from there I went to can I refresh my
7	memory?
8	Q Sure, of course.
9	A It's been a while.
10	I went to oh, Gerber Scientific, which
11	is here in the Hartford area. After that, I went
12	to a company called Centerprise Advisors, which
13	became UHY Advisors, which was subsequently merged
14	to Markham. And then, out of there, I went to
15	Willamette Management Associates and then went to
16	New York City to work for Anchin, Block & Anchin.
17	I left Anchin and went to BlumShapiro,
18	which is now CLA, I think. I think they merged
19	with CliftonLarsonAllen last year. And from
20	there, I went to Management Planning, Inc., where
21	I currently am.
22	Q What kind of work were you doing at
23	Coopers & Lybrand?
24	A At Coopers & Lybrand, I was a staff
25	accountant in audit.
I	

1	Q In audit?
2	And Travelers, it says, "Senior Auditor."
3	Did you only do audit work there?
4	A At Travelers, I was part of the internal
5	audit team, and we mostly assisted with the
6	external audit.
7	Q Okay. At Aetna?
8	A Aetna, I was internal audit also. I did
9	more operational audits.
10	Q Okay. And Echlin?
11	A Echlin was an automotive they actually
12	started I think they got bought out by Dana
13	automotive years ago. They make after-market auto
14	parts, and I did IT audit for them.
15	Q How does that differ from, you know,
16	financial auditing?
17	A It's more looking at internal controls and
18	systems. When I was at Aetna, part of the for
19	the last year I was there, I was on the special
20	projects team where we went out and looked at
21	building internal controls in the new systems,
22	because insurance companies tend to like to build
23	their own systems.
24	Q Right.
25	A So at that time they wanted to build

- 1 internal controls into the systems when they
- 2 developed it.
- 3 Q And those were internal financial
- 4 controls?
- 5 A Mainly, yes.
- 6 Q Okay. And was that the type of work you
- 7 were doing at Echlin?
- 8 A At Echlin, I was looking at the internal
- 9 controls. I was also looking at the IT system to
- 10 make sure they had controls around their IT
- 11 infrastructure.
- 12 O But, again, financial controls?
- 13 A Financial and, you know, like, security
- 14 controls, change controls. I mean, the whole IT
- 15 environment.
- 16 Q Okay. Not strictly focused on accounting
- 17 at that point?
- 18 A That's correct. Yes.
- 19 O Okay. Gerber Scientific, what did you do?
- 20 A Gerber Scientific, I went in as the IT
- 21 auditor, and I ended up doing special projects.
- 22 Most of my work there was special projects,
- 23 operational projects.
- 24 At one point, I became the controller of a
- 25 start-up subsidiary. I ended up in accounting at

1	one point, and then I ended up in financial
2	reporting.
3	Q So you transitioned back into the
4	financial accounting through that in that job.
5	Is that right?
6	It sounds like you went in more
7	operationally, similar to what you were doing at
8	Echlin, and then ended up
9	A I did a lot of things across the board at
10	Gerber. I did a lot of operational stuff. I did
11	a lot of accounting stuff. I ended up in finance
12	reporting.
13	We ultimately ended up working on a
14	project team. We had an SEC investigation at one
15	point when we were a public company, and I worked
16	on the team that worked with the outside
17	consultants.
18	That's kind of how I got into this
19	business.
1	_

- 20 Q Okay. And Centerprise?
- 21 A Centerprise was -- since I worked at
- 22 Gerber, I did some M&A work at Gerber as well, so
- 23 I had that kind of background. So that's kind of
- 24 where I got started in the litigation damage
- 25 support area, is Centerprise.

	william F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/00/2021 Page 1
1	Q Okay. Do you remember whether you did
2	work on the valuation of public securities at
3	Centerprise?
4	A I don't recall at Centerprise. I know it
5	comes up on occasion. It's come up a number of
6	times throughout my history, but I don't recall it
7	with specific firms.
8	Q Okay. Willamette Management?
9	A Willamette is a boutique valuation firm.
10	That's all they do. So I worked for a guy at
11	Centerprise. He left and went to Willamette and
12	took me along with him.
13	Q And that was in not a
14	litigation-related firm? Was that more of a
15	business-related firm?
16	A We did both business valuation and
17	litigation support, so we were I worked for a
18	guy who was an expert witness.
19	Q Okay. Any work on public securities
20	there?
21	A Again, I don't recall that far back.
22	Q Okay. How about Anchin, Block?
23	A Anchin, Block & Anchin is an accounting
24	firm based in New York City. I worked in the

25

valuation litigation group. I did business

- 1 valuation, along with litigation support, there,
- 2 so I worked for someone who was a testifying
- 3 expert.
- 4 Q Okay. Any publicly traded stock issues
- 5 there?
- 6 A Yes.
- 7 Q Okay. And then BlumShapiro?
- 8 A BlumShapiro is a public accounting firm
- 9 based here in Connecticut. I worked in New York.
- 10 I was commuting from Fairfield into New York, so
- 11 they caught me at a bad commute day.
- 12 And I -- at some point I ran the
- 13 litigation valuation group at BlumShapiro as a
- 14 partner.
- Okay. Did you do public securities work
- 16 there?
- 17 A There were also matters that involved
- 18 public securities at BlumShapiro.
- 19 O That you worked on?
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 Q Okay. And then Management Planning, Inc.?
- 22 A Management Planning, Inc., is a boutique
- 23 valuation litigation firm.
- 24 Q Okay. And what do you do there? Is it
- 25 audits?

1	A I'm a managing director. I'm basically
2	the Connecticut office. I do litigation and
3	valuation for damage cases like this, divorce
4	cases, shareholder disputes. I do valuation work
5	for shareholder disputes. I do valuation work for
6	trust estate matters.
7	Q Is it strictly litigation related?
8	A No.
9	Q Okay. Do you think that your education
10	and work history qualify to you opine on the value
11	of publicly traded securities?
12	A We've done it a lot. It comes up a lot in
13	our practice, especially at Management Planning.
14	Q Do you think your education and work
15	history qualifies to you opine on it?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Okay. Are you offering any kind of an
18	opinion as to whether I'm going to refer to
19	"Mr. Orr" today and that's Terry Orr. That's the
20	expert that's been engaged by Dr. Goldberg.
21	And you've reviewed his report, and your
22	report is actually you provided a report in
23	rebuttal to that report.
24	So when I speak about "your report," I'm
25	going to be talking about your rebuttal report.

1	Is that okay?
2	A That's correct.
3	Q Do you understand those terms?
4	A I understand. Thank you.
5	Q So are you offering an opinion as to
6	whether Mr. Orr's background and education
7	qualifies him to offer the opinions in his report?
8	I understand that you take issue with, you
9	know, some of his methodology and some of his
10	conclusions and things like that, but are you
11	opining on the sufficiency of his education and
12	work history?
13	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
14	THE WITNESS: I have no opinion on
15	his background.
16	BY MR. ZIMMER:
17	Q Okay. First of all, I want to get down to
18	exactly what you're doing in the report.
19	Are you offering any opinion or rebuttal
20	regarding legends that were placed on shares of
21	Navidea Biopharmaceuticals, Inc., that were
22	purportedly issued to Dr. Golberg by Navidea?
23	A No.
24	Q Are you offering any opinion or rebuttal
25	regarding the use of antidilution provisions in

1	contracts calling for the issuance of specific
2	numbers of publicly traded shares?
3	A No.
4	Q Are you offering any opinion or rebuttal
5	regarding the valuation of an award to Dr. Golberg
6	of Navidea shares after it implemented a reverse
7	stock split in 2019?
8	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
9	THE WITNESS: I'm only offering an
10	opinion based on Mr. Orr's methodology of
11	valuing those shares. I have no comment
12	on anything else related to that.
13	MR. ZIMMER: We'll come back to that.
14	We'll come back to that after we ask some
15	questions on the main opinion.
16	BY MR. ZIMMER:
17	Q Okay. In your report, you take issue with
18	Mr. Orr because this is a quote he "fails to
19	consider the fact that Dr. Golberg claims that all
20	shares should have been issued as of August 14,
21	2018."
22	How do you feel that affects his opinion?
23	A He picks certain dates in his report, and
24	my opinion or my view is he should have
25	Dr. Golberg indicated the shares should have been

1	issued on a certain date, which would have
2	triggered a time clock running.
3	So by choosing other dates, it doesn't
4	consider the fact that he Mr. Goldberg contends
5	that his shares should have been issued at the
6	date of the agreement.
7	Q Are you offering an opinion that the
8	shares should have been issued on August 14, 2018,
9	under the parties' agreement?
10	A No.
11	Q You know, just by way of background,
12	Dr. Golberg, Navidea Biopharmaceuticals, Inc.,
13	which I'll refer to as "Navidea," and Macrophage
14	Therapeutics, Inc., which I'll refer to as
15	"Macrophage," entered into a three-party contract
16	as of August 14, 2018.
17	You're aware of that. Right?
18	A I'm aware that they entered into an
19	agreement. Yes.
20	Q Okay. And I'm going to refer to that as
21	the "August 14 agreement."
22	Have you reviewed the agreement?
23	A I have, yes.
24	Q Okay. So you're not offering an opinion
25	as to when Dr. Golberg should have been delivered

1	shares under that agreement?
2	A No.
3	Q Okay. Are you aware that the agreement
4	provided for different time frames for different
5	numbers of shares to be issued to Dr. Golberg?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Okay. Did you see that the August 14
8	agreement provides that the shares Dr. Golberg was
9	to receive were to be issued pursuant to
10	Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933?
11	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
12	THE WITNESS: I'd have to refer to
13	the agreement. I do recall something
14	along those lines.
15	BY MR. ZIMMER:
16	Q Are you offering an opinion as to whether
17	the shares issued to Dr. Golberg were issued in
18	conformity with Regulation D of the Securities Act
19	of 1933?
20	A I am not.
21	Q Are you familiar with Regulation D?
22	A From a layman's point, but it's a legal
23	issue.
24	Q Do you know whether Regulation D prohibits
25	immediate sale of securities issued to someone in

1	Dr. Golberg's position at the time he left
2	Navidea? Are you aware that he was the CEO of
3	Navidea up until August 14, 2018?
4	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
5	THE WITNESS: That's what I recall.
6	But, again, the application of Regulation
7	D is a legal issue, and I have no opinion
8	on that.
9	MR. ZIMMER: Okay.
10	BY MR. ZIMMER:
11	Q Did you see that there was a provision
12	prohibiting the sale of shares issued pursuant to
13	the August 14 agreement for six months after their
14	issuance?
15	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
16	THE WITNESS: I would have to look at
17	the agreement, but that's what I generally
18	recall.
19	MR. ZIMMER: Okay.
20	BY MR. ZIMMER:
21	Q Did you incorporate that into your
22	opinions?
23	A I incorporated that into my calculation.
24	Yes.
25	Q Okay. And how so?

1	A I took the date at which Mr. Goldberg
2	assumed he should have his shares and we looked at
3	six months later when he could trade those shares.
4	Q And you used August 14, 2018, as a
5	starting point?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Are you aware that certain shares were not
8	supposed to be issued until January 1, 2019?
9	MR. KAZAN: Object to form.
10	THE WITNESS: Again, as I recall, I
11	took that into my analysis.
12	MR. ZIMMER: Okay.
13	BY MR. ZIMMER:
14	Q Are you aware that certain shares provided
14 15	Q Are you aware that certain shares provided for the August 14 agreement have never been
15	for the August 14 agreement have never been
15 16	for the August 14 agreement have never been issued?
15 16 17	for the August 14 agreement have never been issued?  A Yes. I'm aware of that.
15 16 17 18	for the August 14 agreement have never been issued?  A Yes. I'm aware of that.  Q Does your report provide an opinion on the
15 16 17 18 19	for the August 14 agreement have never been issued?  A Yes. I'm aware of that.  Q Does your report provide an opinion on the value of those shares?
15 16 17 18 19	for the August 14 agreement have never been issued?  A Yes. I'm aware of that.  Q Does your report provide an opinion on the value of those shares?  A We assumed they would have been issued
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	for the August 14 agreement have never been issued?  A Yes. I'm aware of that.  Q Does your report provide an opinion on the value of those shares?  A We assumed they would have been issued when they were supposed to be issued under the
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	for the August 14 agreement have never been issued?  A Yes. I'm aware of that.  Q Does your report provide an opinion on the value of those shares?  A We assumed they would have been issued when they were supposed to be issued under the agreement.

	<u>,                                     </u>
1	THE WITNESS: I don't recall the
2	date. I remember it's in the agreement,
3	and that's the date we used. I don't
4	recall the exact date.
5	MR. ZIMMER: Okay.
6	BY MR. ZIMMER:
7	Q But it didn't affect your opinion that
8	they were never, in fact, issued?
9	A No.
10	Q Okay. Did you see that the August 14
11	agreement provides for 10 million shares to be
12	placed into an escrow account that would be
13	released under certain conditions set forth in the
14	agreement?
15	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
16	THE WITNESS: Yes. I do recall that.
17	BY MR. ZIMMER:
18	Q Did you take that into account in your
19	opinion?
20	A Yes.
21	Q How so?
22	A We assumed that those shares would have
23	been held for 18 months, in my opinion.
24	Q Are you aware that they still have not
25	been released from escrow?

1	A I am aware of that, yes.
2	Q Okay. Could Dr. Golberg sell shares
3	before they were issued to him?
4	A I'm not sure I understand the question.
5	Q Well, I'm trying to understand why you
6	used the August 14 date.
7	Are you aware that shares certain
8	shares were issued to Dr. Golberg in November of
9	2018?
10	A I am aware of that, yes.
11	Q Are you aware that no shares were issued
12	to Dr. Golberg on August 14, 2018?
13	A Yes. I'm aware of that.
14	Q So could he have sold the shares that had
15	not yet been issued to him between August 14 and
16	November of 2018?
17	A I assume that his shares would have been
18	issued on August 14.
19	Q Okay. And what was the basis for the
20	assumption?
21	A As I recall, he indicated that he thought
22	all of the shares should have been issued to him
23	on August 14.

Q

24

25

any -- have any conversations to determine whether

Okay. Did you do any kind of research or

1	that was, in fact, the case?
2	A What do you mean? I don't understand the
3	question.
4	Q I mean, do you agree with his proposition
5	that they should have been issued on the 14th of
6	August 2018?
7	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
8	THE WITNESS: I have no opinion on
9	that.
10	MR. ZIMMER: Okay.
11	BY MR. ZIMMER:
12	Q Did you know that the shares that were
13	issued in Dr. Golberg's name in November contained
14	restrictive legends?
15	A I do recall that, yes.
1 2 6	
16	Q Okay. Did you review the legends?
17	Q Okay. Did you review the legends?  A Only to the extent that Mr. Orr included
17	A Only to the extent that Mr. Orr included
17 18	A Only to the extent that Mr. Orr included them in his report. I didn't look at the actual
17 18 19	A Only to the extent that Mr. Orr included them in his report. I didn't look at the actual stock legends.
17 18 19 <b>20</b>	A Only to the extent that Mr. Orr included them in his report. I didn't look at the actual stock legends.  Q Do you recall what the legends embodied?
17 18 19 20 21	A Only to the extent that Mr. Orr included them in his report. I didn't look at the actual stock legends.  Q Do you recall what the legends embodied?  What they said?
17 18 19 20 21	A Only to the extent that Mr. Orr included them in his report. I didn't look at the actual stock legends.  Q Do you recall what the legends embodied?  What they said?  A Not the exact verbiage, no.

1	MR. KAZAN: I object to the form.
2	THE WITNESS: Not specifically, no.
3	MR. ZIMMER: Okay.
4	BY MR. ZIMMER:
5	Q Did you take that into account when you
6	did your valuation?
7	A My valuation takes into account that, A,
8	there was a six-month holding period; and B, some
9	shares were held for up to 18 months.
10	Q But it doesn't take into account that the
11	shares were issued with specific legends that
12	placed specific restrictions on the stock?
13	A Again, I have no opinion on the legends of
14	the stock.
15	Q Well, I understand you have no opinions on
16	the legends, because you said it, but your
17	analysis is an analysis of the impact well,
18	strike that. We'll get to that.
19	Okay. Do you know if the legends on the
20	shares that were issued in Dr. Golberg's name were
21	ever removed from the stock?
22	A My understanding, they were not.
23	Q Okay. Did that affect your opinion in any
24	way?
25	A No.

1	Q Why not?
2	A Because we assumed that, but for the
3	disagreement, the shares would have been issued on
4	August 14, and they would have run the course of
5	the whatever the agreement said.
6	Q Okay. Can you look at page 6 of your
7	report?
8	A Sure.
9	Q So you use two specific dates there. What
10	do those dates represent?
11	I'm sorry. I'm looking at the table at
12	the bottom of page 6, and there's there are two
13	dates listed on the row labeled "Sale Date."
14	What do those dates represent?
15	A So the first date is six months after
16	August 14, and the other is one year later. So
17	that would have been 18 months after.
18	Q Okay. And why did you pick those dates?
19	A Because the initial block of shares would
20	have been held for six months, and then there were
21	shares in escrow that would have been held for
22	18 months, which would put them at the
23	February 14, 2020, date.
24	Q Well, when you say "held," do you mean
25	they would have been restricted from sale or that

	7 main 1
1	they would have only actually been held for that
2	period of time?
3	A Again, my understanding is they were held
4	in escrow. Whether they would have been
5	restricted for that period, I don't know. I can't
6	answer that.
7	Q But when you say they would have been held
8	for that time, what does that mean? What happened
9	when that time expired, in your opinion?
10	A My assumption is they would have been
11	available for sale at that period.
12	Q Available for sale.
13	Is it your assumption they would have been
14	sold on those dates?
15	A My assumption is they would they would
16	have been sold as soon as they were available for
17	sale.
18	Q And what's that assumption based on?
19	A It's just the first date it was available
20	for sale.
21	Q That's the only basis?
22	A That's the only basis, yes.
23	Q Did you do any research or any review of
24	Dr. Golberg's trading history in Navidea shares?
25	A No.

1	Q Did you do any research or background into
2	Dr. Golberg's ownership of Navidea shares?
3	A No.
4	Q Did you interview Dr. Golberg at all to
5	try to determine what he might have done with the
6	shares?
7	A No.
8	Q Okay. You just used the first date that
9	they could possibly be traded?
10	A Correct.
11	Q Okay. What was the basis for that?
12	A I assumed, when they were available, he
13	would have been able to sell them.
14	Q Well, I understand that it's probably a
15	fair assumption when they were available, he would
16	have been able to trade them.
17	What is the basis for the assumption that,
18	as soon as they became available, he would have,
19	in fact, traded them?
20	A I can't speculate to what he would have or
21	would not have done.
22	Q Okay. Do you know anything about
23	Dr. Golberg's financial condition?
24	A No.
25	Q Do you know if he had any need for funds

1	that would have required him to sell the shares
2	immediately?
3	A No.
4	Q Okay. Do you know whether he held other
5	shares of Navidea?
6	A I don't recall.
7	Q Okay. Do you know whether he sold other
8	shares of Navidea?
9	A I don't recall.
10	Q You think you knew and you don't recall on
11	those last two questions, or you didn't well,
12	strike that.
13	Did you ever inquire whether Dr. Golberg
14	owned shares of Navidea other than the ones
15	relating to the August 14 agreement?
16	A I don't recall. I know I asked a question
17	of what his financial condition was.
18	Q Okay. And what did you get in response to
19	that?
20	A As I recall, he had ample resources. He
21	did not need the money.
22	Q Okay. Do you recall whether you asked
23	whether he owned other shares of Navidea, in
24	addition to the ones relating to the August 14
25	agreement?

1	A That, I don't recall. I don't remember
2	him owning other shares.
3	Q Did you ask? Did you inquire whether he
4	owned other shares?
5	A I don't recall if I asked or not.
6	Q Okay. You don't think that would be
7	important to know?
8	A No.
9	Q Okay. And, again, are you aware of his
10	trading history in Navidea shares?
11	A No.
12	Q Okay. You're aware that he was the CEO of
13	Navidea up until August 14, 2018?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And were you aware that he was a board
16	member of Navidea up until August 14, 2018?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Do you know of Dr. Golberg's educational
19	background?
20	A No.
21	Q Do you know of his employment background?
22	A No.
23	Q Do you know whether he is familiar with
24	the financial markets?
25	A No.

1	Q Do you know how closely he monitors
2	Navidea stock?
3	A No.
4	Q Do you know how closely he monitors
5	Navidea share prices?
6	A No.
7	Q Okay. On page 7 of your report I'll
8	find the exact spot if you want, but I don't think
9	it's necessary you state, Navidea stock was
10	thinly traded in February of 2019 and February of
11	2020.
12	Can you define "thinly traded"?
13	A It means that not a lot of shares traded
14	on a daily basis.
15	Q Is there a formal definition of it?
16	A I don't know if there's a formal
17	definition. I think it's more of a generic term.
18	Q Is there a threshold that you would
19	analyze to see whether a stock was thinly traded
20	or not?
21	A I don't know if it would be a threshold or
22	it's more of a judgment call.
23	Q So what was the basis for your statement
24	that the stock was thinly traded in February 2019
25	and February of 2020?

1	A I looked at the daily trading volumes, and
2	they were very low.
3	Q Low relative to what?
4	A Relative to the number of shares
5	outstanding.
6	Q Okay. And did you apply any kind of
7	formula to determine that they were thinly traded?
8	A No.
9	Q It was your judgment?
10	A My judgment. Yes.
11	Q What was the judgment based on?
12	A Based on history my history of looking
13	at publicly traded stock.
14	Q What is that history?
15	A Well, I mean, in the valuation process
16	and I've done hundreds of valuations, probably
17	thousands one thing you look at is public
18	companies, and you look at public companies in the
19	same industry.
20	And one of the things you eliminate from
21	your analysis is companies that do not trade
22	actively. They're thinly traded.
23	It also comes up from time to time when
24	you have to value thinly traded stock, such as
l	

1	liquidi	ty issues.
2	Q	Do you know whether Dr. Golberg sold any
3	Navidea	stock in 2018?
4	A	No.
5	Q	Do you know whether Dr. Golberg sold any
6	Navidea	stock in 2019?
7	A	No.
8	Q	Okay. Are you familiar with Navidea
9	Biophar	maceuticals' business?
10	А	From a high level, generic level, yes.
11	Q	What's your understanding of the business?
12	A	They do I'd have to refresh my memory
13	from my	report.
14	Q	Take your time.
15	А	I thought I included it in my report.
16		I know they do some kind of medical
17	technol	ogy. I don't know the exact nature of it.
18	I don't	recall the exact nature.
19	Q	Do you know if they manufacture anything?
20	A	I don't recall.
21	Q	Do you know if they sell anything?
22	A	I know they have medical technology, but I
23	don't r	ecall how they generate their revenue.
24	Q	You don't know how they generate revenue?
25	А	I don't recall, off the top of my head,

1	no.	
2	Q	Do you know for sure that they do generate
3	revenue	?
4	А	My understanding is they do. Yes.
5	Q	Okay. Are you familiar with research and
6	develor	oment firms?
7	А	Yes.
8	Q	Do they typically generate a lot of
9	revenue	9?
10	А	Some do, yes.
11	Q	How do they do that?
12	А	Usually, they either they're either
13	doing r	research and they get funding and they sell
14	somethi	ng, or they do research for other
15	compani	es.
16	Q	Do you know if Navidea does research for
17	other o	companies?
18	А	Not that I'm aware of.
19	Q	Okay. And, again, you don't know whether
20	or not	Navidea sells anything?
21	А	I don't recall, off the top of my head.
22	Q	Okay. So you don't know whether Navidea
23	actuall	y generate any revenue, do you?
24		MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
25		THE WITNESS: Again, I don't recall.

1	BY MR. ZIMMER:
2	Q Did you know at one time and you can't
3	remember?
4	A Yes. I knew at one time.
5	Q Did you know when you wrote your report?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Was it important to the opinions in your
8	report?
9	A In my report, I was looking strictly at
10	the stock price and when they could sell the
11	stock.
12	Q Did you look at all how Navidea's business
13	history affected its stock price?
14	A I know I looked at that at the time, but I
15	don't recall the answer.
16	Q Was it relevant to your opinion?
17	A No.
18	Q So your opinion as to when someone might
19	have sold the stock did not take into account the
20	nature of Navidea's business or the way that its
21	business history had affected its share price over
22	time?
23	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
24	THE WITNESS: No.
25	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Q So your opinion as to when someone might have sold the stock did not take into account the nature of Navidea's business or the way that its business history had affected its share price over time?  MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.

1	BY MR. ZIMMER:
2	Q No, it did not?
3	A No.
4	Q Okay. Do you know whether announcements
5	by Navidea about its development programs have
6	affected its stock price throughout its history?
7	A As I recall, they did, yes.
8	Q And how did they affect the price?
9	A At some point, the price went up.
10	Q Explain what you mean by "at some point."
11	A As I recall, there was a period of time
12	when Navidea's stock was at its high point, and
13	Mr. Orr actually selected that period as part of
14	his damage.
15	Q But are you saying that I'm asking if
16	you're aware of whether announcements about
17	Navidea's business, over time, affected its stock
18	price.
19	Are you talking about one specific point
20	in time?
21	A At one specific time, but I am aware that
22	they had different announcements and it impacted
23	the price. Yes. I'm aware of that.
24	Q Okay. Have you researched what happens to
25	Navidea stock when it makes positive announcements

1	to the market about its development programs?
2	A No.
3	Q And, again, your opinion is it based on
4	the impact of Navidea's public announcements about
5	its development programs?
6	A No.
7	Q On its stock price?
8	A No.
9	Q Have you looked at any patterns in trading
10	volume for Navidea over time?
11	A What do you mean?
12	Q Well, have you in forming your
13	opinions, did you investigate any trends over
14	time over the history of Navidea's existence
15	with respect to its trading volume?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Okay. And did that affect your opinion at
18	all?
19	A We looked at trading history to determine
20	the extent of blockage in the market.
21	Q When you say, "blockage," does that go
22	back to the thinly traded issue?
23	A Well, at some point it's thinly traded,
24	but at some point it was not.
25	So in order to determine how much they can

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	trade	al	ally	POTIIC	T11	LIME,	you	neea	LO	determine

- 2 how much is trading, so we have to look
- 3 historically at the trading volumes.
- 4 Q And what time period did you look at?
- 5 A We looked at it every -- at the different
- 6 periods Mr. Orr suggested they should trade and
- 7 the period when I suggested they should trade --
- 8 or could trade, I should say.
- 9 Q Did you notice any trends in the trading
- 10 history? I'm sorry.
- 11 Did you notice any trends in the trading
- 12 volume as it relates to the stock price?
- 13 A Over time, the volume increased, yes.
- 14 Q Okay. And what about stock price? Did
- 15 you notice any effect of trading volume on stock
- 16 price over time?
- 17 A The stock price generally went up as
- 18 trading volume went up.
- 19 Q Okay. On page 7, you start to discuss
- 20 this concept of blockage.
- 21 Can you just give me a description of the
- 22 concept of blockage?
- 23 A Certainly. Blockage is when you have a
- large block of stock or a large volume of shares
- 25 and the market trades at a lower volume.

1	So any time you have a large block of
2	shares, you're going to have to do something to
3	keep from impacting the stock price when you're
4	selling those shares.
5	Q Any time. Has there ever been a time in
6	the history of I guess we'll talk about the New
7	York Stock Exchange, where sales of large volumes
8	of shares has not affected the price?
9	A That, I don't know.
10	Q Okay. Now, you say on page 7 that you'd
11	consider a private placement of publicly traded
12	shares to provide guidance on the reduction in
13	value resulting from a lack of liquidity.
13	varae reparering from a rach or frequency.
14	Can you explain how a review of private
14	Can you explain how a review of private
14 15	Can you explain how a review of private placement scenarios could instruct what would
14 15 16	Can you explain how a review of private placement scenarios could instruct what would happen to the publicly traded price of shares?
14 15 16 17	Can you explain how a review of private  placement scenarios could instruct what would  happen to the publicly traded price of shares?  A Sure. We look somehow we need to find
14 15 16 17	Can you explain how a review of private  placement scenarios could instruct what would  happen to the publicly traded price of shares?  A Sure. We look somehow we need to find  public information on how trading restrictions
14 15 16 17 18 19	Can you explain how a review of private  placement scenarios could instruct what would  happen to the publicly traded price of shares?  A Sure. We look somehow we need to find  public information on how trading restrictions  impact the price of stock.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Can you explain how a review of private  placement scenarios could instruct what would  happen to the publicly traded price of shares?  A Sure. We look somehow we need to find  public information on how trading restrictions  impact the price of stock.  So one of the things we look at are
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Can you explain how a review of private  placement scenarios could instruct what would  happen to the publicly traded price of shares?  A Sure. We look somehow we need to find  public information on how trading restrictions  impact the price of stock.  So one of the things we look at are  private placements, and private placements are
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Can you explain how a review of private  placement scenarios could instruct what would  happen to the publicly traded price of shares?  A Sure. We look somehow we need to find  public information on how trading restrictions  impact the price of stock.  So one of the things we look at are  private placements, and private placements are  private placements of restricted stock. And we
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Can you explain how a review of private placement scenarios could instruct what would happen to the publicly traded price of shares?  A Sure. We look somehow we need to find public information on how trading restrictions impact the price of stock.  So one of the things we look at are private placements, and private placements are private placements of restricted stock. And we use that data for a number of different purposes

been sold while they were subject to a lockup?  A Well, restricted shares can be sold at a private placement, is my understanding, and they're sold they're sold while they have restrictions.  So the shares are sold typically at a discount to reflect the fact that there are restrictions on the trading.  I Q I thought you said that blockage relates to selling large quantities of stock and its effect on its share price.  A That's true. It does.  So when you have a large quantity of stock, you need to dribble that stock out into the market over time. So that time when it takes you to dribble that stock out basically becomes a time when you don't have access to your money.  So it's the same thing where you have a restriction. You can't trade all of your shares today, so you have to dribble them out over time.	1	what a lockup in the stock would be.
A Well, restricted shares can be sold at a private placement, is my understanding, and they're sold they're sold while they have restrictions.  So the shares are sold typically at a discount to reflect the fact that there are restrictions on the trading.  Q I thought you said that blockage relates to selling large quantities of stock and its effect on its share price.  A That's true. It does.  So when you have a large quantity of stock, you need to dribble that stock out into the market over time. So that time when it takes you to dribble that stock out basically becomes a time when you don't have access to your money.  So it's the same thing where you have a restriction. You can't trade all of your shares today, so you have to dribble them out over time.	2	Q Do you assume that these shares would have
private placement, is my understanding, and they're sold they're sold while they have restrictions.  So the shares are sold typically at a discount to reflect the fact that there are restrictions on the trading.  I Q I thought you said that blockage relates to selling large quantities of stock and its effect on its share price.  A That's true. It does. So when you have a large quantity of stock, you need to dribble that stock out into the market over time. So that time when it takes you to dribble that stock out basically becomes a time when you don't have access to your money.  So it's the same thing where you have a restriction. You can't trade all of your shares today, so you have to dribble them out over time.	3	been sold while they were subject to a lockup?
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7 restrictions. 8 So the shares are sold typically at a 9 discount to reflect the fact that there are 10 restrictions on the trading. 11 Q I thought you said that blockage relates 12 to selling large quantities of stock and its 13 effect on its share price. 14 A That's true. It does. 15 So when you have a large quantity of 16 stock, you need to dribble that stock out into the 17 market over time. So that time when it takes you 18 to dribble that stock out basically becomes a time 19 when you don't have access to your money. 20 So it's the same thing where you have a 21 restriction. You can't trade all of your shares 22 today, so you have to dribble them out over time.	5	private placement, is my understanding, and
So the shares are sold typically at a discount to reflect the fact that there are restrictions on the trading.  I Q I thought you said that blockage relates to selling large quantities of stock and its effect on its share price.  A That's true. It does.  So when you have a large quantity of stock, you need to dribble that stock out into the market over time. So that time when it takes you to dribble that stock out basically becomes a time when you don't have access to your money.  So it's the same thing where you have a restriction. You can't trade all of your shares today, so you have to dribble them out over time.	6	they're sold they're sold while they have
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10 restrictions on the trading.  11 Q I thought you said that blockage relates  12 to selling large quantities of stock and its  13 effect on its share price.  14 A That's true. It does.  15 So when you have a large quantity of  16 stock, you need to dribble that stock out into the  17 market over time. So that time when it takes you  18 to dribble that stock out basically becomes a time  19 when you don't have access to your money.  20 So it's the same thing where you have a  21 restriction. You can't trade all of your shares  22 today, so you have to dribble them out over time.	8	So the shares are sold typically at a
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13 effect on its share price.  14 A That's true. It does.  15 So when you have a large quantity of  16 stock, you need to dribble that stock out into the  17 market over time. So that time when it takes you  18 to dribble that stock out basically becomes a time  19 when you don't have access to your money.  20 So it's the same thing where you have a  21 restriction. You can't trade all of your shares  22 today, so you have to dribble them out over time.	11	Q I thought you said that blockage relates
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to dribble that stock out basically becomes a time when you don't have access to your money.  So it's the same thing where you have a restriction. You can't trade all of your shares today, so you have to dribble them out over time.	16	stock, you need to dribble that stock out into the
when you don't have access to your money.  So it's the same thing where you have a restriction. You can't trade all of your shares today, so you have to dribble them out over time.	17	market over time. So that time when it takes you
So it's the same thing where you have a restriction. You can't trade all of your shares today, so you have to dribble them out over time.	18	to dribble that stock out basically becomes a time
restriction. You can't trade all of your shares today, so you have to dribble them out over time.	19	when you don't have access to your money.
22 today, so you have to dribble them out over time.	20	So it's the same thing where you have a
- · · · · · · ·	21	restriction. You can't trade all of your shares
So what we do is we calculate what is that	22	today, so you have to dribble them out over time.
	23	So what we do is we calculate what is that
24 time to basically divest that block of shares, and	24	time to basically divest that block of shares, and
25 that becomes we consider that a lockup.	25	that becomes we consider that a lockup.

1	Q But the premise of your application of the
2	private placement information is that selling a
3	large quantity of shares will necessarily depress
4	the price of the stock?
5	A I'm not sure I understand. Can you repeat
6	that? I'm sorry.
7	MR. ZIMMER: Is it possible to read
8	it back?
9	THE COURT REPORTER: Certainly.
10	(The last question was read
11	back by the court reporter.)
12	THE WITNESS: No. The premise of
13	using private placement data is to have
14	some sort of market evidence about the
15	impact of trading restrictions or, to put
16	it another way, a time to realize
17	liquidity from the share of stock.
18	So if you have a large block of
19	stock, you have to dribble it out. That
20	takes time. If you have a private
21	placement, there are restrictions on that
22	stock. They have to wait for those
23	restrictions to end.
24	BY MR. ZIMMER:
25	Q And that was my question.

1	What you just said is that, if you have a
2	large block of stock, you have to dribble it out
3	over time.
4	A Correct.
5	Q You made an assumption that any time a
6	large quantity of stock is sold, it depresses the
7	market price, and you were looking to use the
8	private placement information to inform what the
9	impact might be.
10	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
11	BY MR. ZIMMER:
12	Q Is that correct?
13	A Yes. We were using the private placement
14	data for some market evidence of what the
15	quantity or how to quantify that discount or
16	haircut that someone would take on that stock if
17	they had to trade it.
18	Q But the starting point was an assumption
19	that there had to be some reduction in price.
20	Correct?
21	A Yes.
22	Q And you're just looking for something that
23	could help you quantify what you assume would be a
24	necessary reduction in the price. Correct?
25	A Correct.

1	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
2	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.
3	BY MR. ZIMMER:
4	Q What made you choose this model, a private
5	placement model, to try to predict the effect of
6	high-volume sales on publicly traded shares?
7	A There's not a lot of market evidence out
8	there, so you can look at other big placements.
9	That data isn't as good as what we have here in
10	our private placement model.
11	Q But that data related to publicly traded
12	shares. Right? Public stock price?
13	A Yes.
14	Q So how could direct data about the public
15	price of shares be less relevant than information
16	about private placements that doesn't involve
17	publicly traded price of the stock?
18	A That's not true. Private placements are
19	public they're public shares that are sold.
20	They just are restricted shares. So those are
21	public shares.
22	Q But did you attempt to first of all,
23	did you develop your analysis for this assignment?
24	A What do you mean?
25	Q You refer to a specific methodology you

1	used, the MPI Restricted Stock Study, on page 8.
2	Was that study conducted for purposes of
3	this case?
4	A No.
5	Q This was kind of an off-the-shelf model
6	that you had that you decided to use in this case?
7	A We use this model for every time we're
8	trying to determine a lack of marketability.
9	Q Okay. Are there other models out there?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Did you apply any of the other models in
12	this case?
13	A No.
14	Q Did you do any kind of observation on
15	actual trading volume of public shares and the
16	impact on stock price?
17	A We looked at trading volumes we looked
18	at large blocks. The problem is, there's not a
19	lot of them out there, so you don't have a lot of
20	data to go by.
21	Q Okay. But did that data yield the same
22	result as your study?
23	A No. They were much higher.
24	Q What was much higher?
25	A If you look at the actual trading of large

1	blocks of stock, it's much higher.
2	Q What is much higher?
3	A 90 percent.
4	Q No. I don't understand. What is much
5	higher?
6	A If you look if you look at trading
7	transactions if you go back five or ten years
8	and you look at large blocks of stock, say, you
9	know, 90 percent or more of the company's
10	outstanding shares trading in a transaction, you
11	find the discount applied to that transaction is
12	about 90 percent.
13	Q Why did you pick 90 percent of a company's
14	stock being traded in that example you just gave?
15	A Because if you look at for example, in
16	the biggest volume of shares if we look at
17	page 7 of my report, on February 14, 2019, we were
18	talking about 13,500 shares, and outstanding
19	shares were only 10 million.
20	Q 13 million you're talking about 13
21	A 13,500,000. The outstanding shares of the
22	company were only 10 million. So that's a big
23	block of the stock.
24	Q But if you're talking about February 14,
25	2019, that's after August 14, 2018. Right?

1	A That's six months later.
2	Q So how could the total number of shares
3	outstanding be less than the number that's
4	outstanding and in Dr. Golberg's possession?
5	The market was aware of the August 14
6	agreement. Correct?
7	A My understanding is Dr. Golberg's shares
8	were not registered, so the 10 million is only
9	registered shares that are trading on the market.
10	Q Okay. So the 10 million number that
11	you're using here is the number of registered
12	shares?
13	A Correct.
14	Q Okay. Are you aware that the August 14
15	agreement was announced publicly by Navidea?
16	A I don't remember if I knew that.
17	Q Are you aware that the issuance of
18	shares of 13 and a half million shares in
19	Dr. Golberg's name was publicly disclosed by
20	Navidea?
21	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
22	THE WITNESS: That's what I recall.
23	Yes.
24	BY MR. ZIMMER:
25	Q Is there any reason why the market

1	wouldn't understand that there were, in fact, you
2	know, 10 you know, 23,514,540 shares that could
3	potentially be traded?
4	A The market the actual trade the
5	actively traded shares was 10 million shares.
6	Q I understand. But if someone were looking
7	to seriously trade in Navidea shares and did any
8	kind of research on the company, they would easily
9	identify that, in addition to the 10 million-plus
10	registered shares, there were at least there
11	may have been others, but there were at least
12	13,500,000 shares in Dr. Golberg's name.
13	Wouldn't that information be priced into
14	the market already?
15	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
16	THE WITNESS: I can't speculate. I
17	don't know.
18	BY MR. ZIMMER:
19	Q You don't know?
20	A I don't know.
21	Q Okay. Does the market ever price in
22	publicly disclosed information?
23	A At times.
24	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
25	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. At times.

1	BY MR. ZIMMER:
2	Q Isn't one of the premises of capitalism
3	and public securities markets that information is
4	incorporated efficiently into pricing?
5	A Theoretically, yes.
6	Q Okay. Did you take that into account,
7	that the market may have already priced in the
8	fact that it was well aware that all of these
9	shares were available for trading as of a certain
10	date?
11	A No.
12	Q You didn't.
13	Are you aware that the August 14 agreement
14	was actually disclosed in a publicly filed press
15	release by Navidea so that anyone could look at it
16	and understand or at least read when these
17	shares would become publicly available?
18	A I don't recall. I may have. I don't
19	remember.
20	Q Okay. Did you take that into account when
21	you did your analysis?
22	A No.
23	Q Okay. So does your firm have other
24	models, other than the MPI Restricted Stock Study?

1	develop	ed?
2	А	That's a proprietary model. Yes.
3	Q	Has it been peer reviewed?
4	А	Yes.
5	Q	Has it been peer reviewed for the purpose
6	you used	d it for here; in other words, using
7	private	placements as a proxy for a large volume
8	of trad	ing into a publicly traded share?
9	А	We've used this before, yes, for things
10	for the	IRS. Yes.
11	Q	Has it been peer reviewed for that
12	purpose	?
13	А	I don't know the answer to that.
14	Q	Okay. Do you know what purpose it was
15	peer re	viewed for?
16		You know that it was peer reviewed.
17	Right?	You said that?
18	А	That's what I recall. I'd have to
19	double-	check that fact, though.
20	Q	So you're not positive it was peer
21	reviewe	d?
22	А	I'd have to check that fact. I know it
23	was pub	lished in an article.
24	Q	Okay. Can you check that and let me know?
25	А	I'll let you know. Yes.

1	Q Okay. And also let me know whether it was
2	used in this way, to predict the public price of
3	shares.
4	A Okay.
5	Q Does low trading volume in a stock
6	necessarily indicate low demand for the stock?
7	A I don't know the answer to that.
8	Q Okay. Is it possible that owners of
9	closely held stock don't often offer the stock for
10	sale rather than that nobody wants to buy it?
11	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
12	THE WITNESS: I'm not sure I
13	understand that question.
14	BY MR. ZIMMER:
15	Q So if a do you know did you do any
16	research into how widely held the Navidea shares
17	are?
18	A In terms of the 10 million outstanding?
19	Q Yes.
20	A No.
21	Q Okay. Do you have any idea whether those
22	shares are owned in large blocks?
23	A That, I don't know.
24	Q Do you know whether other nonregistered
25	shares of Navidea were sold in large blocks?

	<u> </u>
1	A No.
2	Q Were you aware that certain investors made
3	large purchases of Navidea shares between
4	August 14, 2018, and January of 2019?
5	A Public shares?
6	Q Restricted shares, I believe.
7	A No. I'm not aware of that.
8	Q Okay. Did you review all of Navidea's
9	public disclosures during the relevant time
10	period?
11	A No.
12	Q Did you review any of them?
13	A Not that I recall. Maybe very few.
14	Q Okay. So the question was, If you have a
15	stock with a low trading volume, is it possible
16	that people just don't want to sell the stock and
17	that's why it's not trading as opposed to no one
18	wants to buy it?
19	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
20	THE WITNESS: Again, I can't
21	speculate why a company would have low
22	trading volume.
23	MR. ZIMMER: Okay.
24	BY MR. ZIMMER:
25	Q But will you acknowledge that it's

1	possible that low volume might be explained by a
2	lack of supply as opposed to a lack of demand?
3	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
4	THE WITNESS: Again, it's possible.
5	I can't speculate.
6	BY MR. ZIMMER:
7	Q You don't know?
8	A I don't know.
9	Q Did you do any research into that?
10	A I don't know if there's any way to
11	research that.
12	Q Okay. Does your firm have any models that
13	would be able to analyze that?
14	A No.
15	Q Okay. Did you consider trying to analyze
16	that?
17	A No.
18	Q Okay. So how does first of all, do you
19	know the sample size for your I'll call it the
20	"MPI study," shorthand, and I'll be referring to
21	the MPI Restricted Stock Study that you referred
22	to by name in bold on page 8 of the report.
23	But I understand that's what you're
24	discussing throughout pages 7 and 8. Correct?
25	A Yes.

1	Q	So do you know the sample size for the MPI
2	study?	How many private placements it considered?
3	А	Not off the top of my head, but I can get
4	you tha	t information.
5	Q	Okay. Do you know what types of
6	restric	ted shares were involved in those private
7	placeme	nts?
8	A	What do you mean?
9	Q	In other words, what types of restrictions
10	were on	the shares?
11	A	They were restrictions that were subject
12	to Rule	144.
13	Q	Any other restrictions?
14	A	No.
15	Q	Okay. And that was for every share that
16	was par	t of these private placements?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Do you know the volume of shares relative
19	to the	publicly registered shares in each one of
20	those p	rivate placements?
21	A	No.
22	Q	Were each one of the private placements
23	involvi	ng shares that were, in fact, publicly
24	traded?	
25	A	Yes.

1	Q Okay. How did your methodology work? I
2	mean, what is what are the steps in the process
3	of analyzing a private placement and then
4	determining how that would affect the public price
5	of the shares?
6	A What do you mean? For each stock in the
7	study or in general?
8	Q The methodology for the study.
9	Did you help develop the MPI study?
10	A No.
11	Q Okay. Do you understand how it works?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Can you explain it?
14	A So, essentially, we look at a number of
15	restricted stock transactions. From that
16	restricted stock, we look at they use a
17	multivariant regression analysis to determine
18	trends in that data.
19	And what our study does is, we take those
20	trends and apply a specific stock data to that
21	analysis via regression to determine what the
22	predicted basically, you look for a predicted
23	price against our median price of our study to
24	determine the discount.
25	Q Median publicly traded price?

1	A So what we do is we try to calculate the
2	median price at which a transact a replacement
3	transaction would occur based on the regression
4	analysis of our data points.
5	Q But when you say, "median price," relative
6	to what?
7	A If you look at the median price of our
8	entire study, and then we determine the specific
9	price. So if we take our the data from a
10	specific company and apply it to our model, it
11	comes out with a price at which they predict would
12	be the price a transaction that particular company
13	would occur based on our model. When you compare
14	that against the median price of our model, the
15	delta is determines the discount.
16	Q Do you know whether Navidea was one of the
17	companies' shares that were included in your
18	review?
19	A I do not.
20	Q Did you do any kind of an analysis to
21	compare Navidea's trading history to the trading
22	history of the shares that were involved in the
23	study?
24	A Yes.
25	Q And how did they compare?

1	A Well, if you look at I don't know about
2	the trade history basically, but volatility is one
3	of the
4	Q Well, you said, "Yes."
5	Did you compare the trading history?
6	A Trading
7	Q Because I asked you about trading history
8	only because you said yes, so
9	A Trading history we looked at historical
10	trading history to determine the amount of time it
11	would take to dribble out the stock.
12	Q But did you look at Navidea's historical
13	publicly traded pricing information and compare
14	that to the companies whose shares were involved
14 15	that to the companies whose shares were involved in the private placements that are part of your
	_
15	in the private placements that are part of your
15 16	in the private placements that are part of your study?
15 16 17	<pre>in the private placements that are part of your study?  A Only to the extent to calculate volatility</pre>
15 16 17 18	<pre>in the private placements that are part of your study?  A Only to the extent to calculate volatility of Navidea stock.</pre>
15 16 17 18 19	<pre>in the private placements that are part of your study?  A Only to the extent to calculate volatility of Navidea stock.  Q Okay. So you don't know if in the</pre>
15 16 17 18 19 20	<pre>in the private placements that are part of your study?  A Only to the extent to calculate volatility of Navidea stock.  Q Okay. So you don't know if in the strike that.</pre>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	<pre>in the private placements that are part of your study?  A    Only to the extent to calculate volatility of Navidea stock. Q    Okay. So you don't know if in the strike that.  Do you know whether any of the stocks that</pre>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	<pre>in the private placements that are part of your study?  A    Only to the extent to calculate volatility of Navidea stock. Q    Okay. So you don't know if in the strike that.  Do you know whether any of the stocks that were the subject of the private placements</pre>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	in the private placements that are part of your study?  A Only to the extent to calculate volatility of Navidea stock.  Q Okay. So you don't know if in the strike that.  Do you know whether any of the stocks that were the subject of the private placements incorporated into the MPI study were

1	Q Do you know whether any of the stocks that
2	were included in the private placements that were
3	part of the MPI study were research and
4	development companies?
5	A Not off the top of my head, no.
6	Q Do you know anything about the types of
7	companies that were involved in those private
8	placements?
9	A It's been a long time since I've looked at
10	that study, so I can't I don't recall.
11	Q How long?
12	A When I first got the MPI, which was three
13	years ago.
14	Q You didn't revisit in connection with this
15	report?
16	A No.
17	Q Okay.
18	THE WITNESS: Can we take a
19	ten-minute break?
20	MR. ZIMMER: Sure. Absolutely.
21	(A recess was held off the record.)
22	MR. ZIMMER: Back on the record.
23	BY MR. ZIMMER:
24	Q So I'm going to skip around a little bit,
25	but on page 10, on page 11, you give pretty

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1	detailed tables	on	page 10	and 11	of vour

- 2 report, you give pretty detailed tables about the
- 3 blockage discount. And on page 10, there's a
- 4 table in there that's "Blockage Discount for
- 5 February 14, 2019."
- 6 And what I'm trying to understand is -- I
- 7 mean, can you just explain, in layman's terms,
- 8 what it is you look at about the private
- 9 placements and how you use that to predict, you
- 10 know, outcomes in other contexts?
- 11 A Sure. So if you look on Table -- on
- 12 page 10, there's a table. What we find, over
- 13 time, is that there's some drivers to price and
- 14 things that matter. One of the biggest things is
- 15 volatility.
- So if you see -- at the top, you'll see
- 17 Volatility, and it's really two things:
- 18 volatility and time to liquidate. So those two
- 19 factors are the two biggest factors.
- 20 Q Are you talk -- I apologize.
- 21 Are you talking about the table at the
- 22 top? I'm happy to hear your explanation.
- 23 So you're referring to Table --
- 24 A No, no, no, no. At the bottom. I'm
- 25 sorry. So there's a table at the bottom. If you

- 1 look, it says, "Log Guideline Company Volatility."
- 2 Q Where do you see that?
- 3 A At the very top. It says, "Log Guideline
- 4 Company Volatility" at the top.
- 5 Q Yes.
- 6 A Median: 25th percentile, 75th percentile.
- 7 And then, below that, you'll see Time
- 8 Period. So those two pieces are the biggest
- 9 driver of a discount. So, essentially, that is
- 10 how volatile is the stock, and how long does it
- 11 take to trade that stock or get rid of that stock.
- 12 Q Okay. So explain to me -- so now that I'm
- 13 with you, you have -- at the very top of that
- 14 chart, below the shaded area, you have Log
- 15 Guideline Company Volatility.
- 16 What does that mean? Is that an
- 17 instruction to the user to log the volatility, or
- 18 what does "log guideline" mean?
- 19 A "Log" is a logarithm, so basically you put
- 20 everything in logarithm to do the calculations,
- 21 but if you look at this -- do you see the
- 22 82.2 percent?
- 23 Q Yes.
- 24 A That is the volatility of Navidea stock at
- 25 that time.

1	Q Oh, at what time? Over what time period?
2	A At the we go back five years, but if
3	you look at as of February 14, 2019, if you take a
4	five-year median volatility, it's 82.2 percent.
5	So this stock has a very high volatility.
6	Q Okay. And what five-year period?
7	Are you talking about going back from the
8	date of your report or going back from February
9	14, 2019?
10	A February 14, 2019.
11	Q Going back five years?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Okay. Do you know whether Navidea's
14	business changed over that time period?
15	A Over the last previous five years?
16	Q Yes.
17	A I'm sure it did.
18	Q Okay. Did you look into that at all?
19	A No.
20	Q Did you do anything to determine whether
21	that historical volatility might have changed as a
22	result of business changes at the company?
23	A We look at volatility usually one year,
24	five years. We look at it over different periods
25	of time.

1	Q Okay.
2	A So what we found is the five year was
3	actually lower than the one year.
4	Q Okay. And you use five year?
5	A We typically look back five years.
6	Q Okay. All right. Now, when you say,
7	"Market Cap Time Period" well, explain this to
8	me: So now you say in the Comments section, it
9	says, "We default to the volatility of Navidea
10	stock." What does that indicate?
11	A We used Navidea's stock volatility.
12	Q Okay. What else could you possibly use?
13	A In our a lot of the work we do is
14	private companies.
15	Q Okay.
16	A So in private companies, you do not have a
17	stock price, so you have to look at the market in
18	general. So typically what we'll do is we'll go
19	look at other companies in that market and use
20	that volatility.
21	But in this case, we have Navidea stock.
22	So we have their volatility, so we use that
23	volatility.
24	Q So the private placements involved in the
25	MPI study are typically nonpublicly traded shares?

1	A No. They're publicly traded shares. We
2	apply that data to nonpublicly traded companies.
3	Q Oh, I see. So if you were going to use
4	this in another context and that context involved
5	a nonpublicly traded company, you would use
6	some you wouldn't be able to use the actual
7	trading volatility?
8	A That's correct.
9	Q You'd use a proxy for that?
10	A That's correct.
11	Q But here you use the actual Navidea.
12	Okay.
13	Now, there is a listing for 25th
14	percentile, 75th percentile, and I see you
15	know, there's NA and 0 percent. It doesn't seem
16	to be used here.
17	Why is that why it is there, and why
18	isn't it used?
19	A We used the median because that's, you
20	know we typically always use the median.
21	Sometimes you use the 25 or 75 percentile, but in
22	this case, we just used the median because we used
23	the actual stock.
24	Q Why would you use the 25th or 75th
25	percentile?

1	A If you were doing a private company, you
2	would look at it versus the market, and you may
3	decide that, hey, it's lower than the market or
4	higher than the market. Typically, we always use
5	the median.
6	Q Okay. And then the Log Market Cap Time
7	Period, it says, "We use Time Period I, as
8	closely-held securities are most similar to
9	pre-1990 restricted transactions with regard to
10	the potential holding period."
11	What does that mean?
12	A So if you look at Rule 144 over time, the
13	holding period changed. So we break it down into
14	four time periods: Period I is pre-1990, which
15	was a two-year holding period plus a piggyback
16	provision. So if you sold your stock
17	restricted stock during the restriction period,
18	basically the clock would start over, so it could
19	be longer than the two-year restriction.
20	After 1990, that restriction went down to
21	two years. They took away the piggyback
22	provision.
23	It was in '96, I think at some point
24	they made it a one-year provision. And then, more
25	recently, they made it a six-month provision,

-						
1	wnich	lS	wnat	ıt	lS	currently.

- 2 So the six-month provision is Time Period
- 3 IV. The one-year provision is Time Period III.
- 4 The two-year provision without a piggyback is Time
- 5 Period II. And Period I is the provision where
- 6 it's two years, plus there's a -- there could be a
- 7 piggyback provision where, if you sell your stock,
- 8 there's additional time.
- 9 O Is this what's reflected on page 9 in the
- 10 table: pre-1990, 1990 to 1997?
- 11 A Exactly, yes.
- 12 O Some of those time frames are a little
- 13 different from what you said.
- 14 A I should have referred to the chart. I
- 15 apologize.
- 16 Q Okay. This says, "Use Time Period I,"
- 17 which is pre-1990, but obviously, we're talking
- 18 about shares that you're assuming were issued in
- 19 August of 2018.
- Why would you use the pre-1990 time period
- 21 and -- well, let me just strike that because I
- 22 have a question I want to ask first.
- 23 Time Period IV in the chart -- it says
- 24 "2008." The rest of them are, you know, time
- 25 periods. Does Time Period IV actually cover 2008

1	onward?
2	A Correct. Yes.
3	Q Okay. So you're looking at shares that
4	were assumed to be issued in August of 2018.
5	Right?
6	A Yes.
7	Q So why would you use a pre-1990 time
8	period? I don't understand first strike
9	that.
10	First, explain to me what the time period
11	refers to. How is that relevant to the chart on
12	page 10? Does that refer to the holding period,
13	the "time period"?
14	A The time period is the holding we use
15	the time period to estimate a holding period.
16	So let me go back.
17	So the first thing we do is figure out, if
18	they dribbled out the stock, how long it would
19	take them to dribble it out to not impact the
20	price of the stock. And, from that, we come up
21	with a number.
22	So, for example, in the first case, if you
23	look at the top of page 10, we assume it was going
24	to be 53 quarters to sell that block of stock if
25	we dribbled it out over time.

1	Q But when you say it was going to be
2	53 quarters, do you assume that and then do
3	something with your model, or is your model
4	designed to come up with that number?
5	A No. We calculate that number and then put
6	that result into our model.
7	Q So how do you get to the 53-quarter
8	number? How do you assume you said you assume
9	that. How do you arrive at that number?
10	A So if we look at daily trading volume
11	so at the top of page 10, you'll see it says,
12	"Daily Trading Volume 27,156."
13	Q Right.
14	A We assume you can trade 15 percent of the
15	daily trading volume at any point in time and not
16	impact the price.
17	Q Okay. But why wouldn't you be able to
18	trade 100 percent of the daily trading volume and
19	not impact the price if the price is based on the
20	sale of 100 percent of the shares sold on that
21	day?
22	A What we're saying is if you put an
23	additional 100 percent of the shares in the
24	market, that would impact the price.
25	Q So you're effectively saying 115 percent

1	trading volume?
2	A You can do 115 percent trading volume on
3	that day. You can do 27,000 plus another 4,000
4	shares and not impact the price.
5	Q And how did you come up with the
6	15 percent?
7	A Our firm, based on what we do because
8	we do a number of these studies for a number of
9	purposes. We talk to banks, people who are
10	trading, and we ask them, "What's your view? How
11	much can you put in the market?" And that's the
12	general consensus we found, is between 10 and
13	15 percent.
14	Q You say "we." You mean people that work
15	for MPI?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Okay. So what was the process you used?
18	Did you poll people in the office?
19	A I talked to a number of the people in the
20	office, I've talked to bankers myself, and I've
21	also talked to a number of the people in the
22	office, saying, "What's your experience?"
23	And they said, basically, "We talked to a
24	number people in the industry, and this is what we
25	found."

1	Q And that was in connection with this
2	engagement, or that's a number you generally use?
3	A That's a number we generally use.
4	Q Okay. Did you look at all at Navidea's
5	trading volume history versus its stock price
6	history to determine whether the 15 percent was
7	appropriate to apply to Navidea?
8	A I did look at their trading history and
9	their stock price history, and I didn't see
10	anything that would make me disbelieve the
11	15 percent.
12	Q What were you looking for to see that
13	might have led you to believe that the 15 percent
14	would not be appropriate?
15	A I mean, 15 percent generally speaking,
16	15 percent is the number we use because we assume
17	that number will not impact the price. So there
18	could be days when they trade more and it does
19	impact the price a little bit. You just don't
20	know. So we try to use a market a general
21	market guideline, which is the 15 percent.
22	Q Is the general market guideline published
23	somewhere?
24	A No.
25	Q Did you use some kind of a study to arrive

- 1		
	1	at it, or is it anecdotal input from different
	2	sources?
	3	A It's just anecdotical input from various
	4	banks that we talked to.
	5	Q Do you know if any of them were familiar
	6	with Navidea's trading history?
	7	A No.
	8	Q And, in fact, you didn't ask anyone,
	9	specifically for this engagement, about this.
	10	Right?
	11	You used the number that's an in-house
	12	number that you use across the board?
	13	A It's a number we've derived over a number
	14	of years of conversations with traders.
	15	Q But you use it across the board on your
	16	engagements?
	17	A Yes.
	18	Q Okay. And are all companies strike
	19	that.
	20	Is the impact of trading volume on share
	21	price uniform across all publicly traded
	22	companies?
	23	A No.
	24	Q Okay. So in the chart on page 10
	25	well, I will call the what do you want to call

Just so we're talking about the same thing.

2	At the top, there's Daily Trading Volume,
3	et cetera, and that looks like maybe a table?
4	A Let's call it "top" and "bottom." That's
5	easier.
6	Q Okay. At the bottom the bottom table
7	or chart, you know, you say, you know, sometimes
8	you use 25th percentile; sometimes you use 75th
9	percentile.
10	But in this case, Navidea was a publicly
11	traded company, so you could use its actual

- 13 Right?
- 14 A That's correct. Yes.
- 15 Q Okay. And then, for the time period --
- 16 explain to me again why you think that a pre-1990

volatility. You didn't have to assume anything.

- 17 time period is most relevant to shares issued in
- 18 2018.

1

12

it?

- 19 A Certainly. If you go look at the time
- 20 period -- that period of time, the market is when
- 21 shares had the largest lockup or the largest
- 22 period of time when they couldn't trade them.
- 23 Q Right.
- 24 A So right now, it's only six months.
- 25 Q Right.

1	A But these shares were locked up longer
2	than this.
3	Q Which shares?
4	A Well, we calculated for example, at the
5	top of page 10, we calculated 53 quarters to
6	dribble out the Navidea shares at that point in
7	time, which was I should have had a header on
8	this. That's the February 14.
9	So as of February 14, to dribble out
10	13,500,000 shares, it would have taken them
11	53 quarters.
12	Q Well, you assumed it would take them
13	53 quarters because you applied a 15 percent
14	number that you apply across the board to all of
15	your engagements at this time. Right?
16	A That's correct. Yes.
17	Q Regardless of the industry that the
18	company is in?
19	A Correct.
20	Q Regardless of the company's prior trading
21	history?
22	A Correct.
23	Q Okay. How do you justify that?
24	A That's the number that's the number
25	we've been using. That's what we understand is
1	

1	the threshold to not impact the stock price.
2	Q But you're saying that, in every single
3	publicly traded company, if they traded
4	16 percent, it would decrease it, and if they only
5	traded 14 percent, it wouldn't?
6	MR. KAZAN: Object to form.
7	BY MR. ZIMMER:
8	Q What basis do you have to say that this
9	number is appropriate for every publicly traded
10	stock?
11	A I mean, every publicly traded stock is
12	going to have its individual characteristics;
13	however, as a general rule, we use we use the
14	15 percent. There's no way to know what it would
15	be otherwise.
16	Q Well, you can argue that you should strike
17	the word "otherwise" from your statement,
18	but
19	The 15 percent, to be clear, is not an
20	engagement-specific number. Correct?
21	A That's correct.
22	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.

- 24 Q And it's not a company-specific number.
- 25 Right?

1	A Correct.
2	Q And it's not investor-specific; in other
3	words, the person holding the shares and how they
4	might go about trading the shares.
5	Right?
6	It's not related to that? Right?
7	It's not individualized to any person.
8	Right?
9	A Not individualized to any person. That's
10	correct.
11	Q Okay. And is it individualized to any
12	type of restrictions?
13	A No.
14	Q Okay. And it's not based on any
15	methodology. It's based on anecdotal inquiries to
16	certain people inside and outside of your firm.
17	Correct?
18	MR. KAZAN: Object to form.
19	THE WITNESS: It's based on inquiries
20	to trading people in the trading industry.
21	BY MR. ZIMMER:
22	Q Do you know who?
23	A I don't know.
24	Q Is there a list somewhere?
25	A Not that I'm aware of. I don't know.

1	Q Okay. And do you know if those people
2	have experience in the biopharmaceutical area?
3	A That, I don't know.
4	Q Do you know whether they have experience
5	in trading a startup sorry, a research and
6	development company?
7	A I don't know.
8	Q Do you know anything about the people that
9	these numbers came from?
10	A No.
11	Q And did you talk to any of them yourself?
12	A No.
13	Q And how long has the 15 percent number
14	been used, to the best of your knowledge?
15	A For years. I don't know that.
16	Q Five years? Ten years? Two years?
17	A Probably at least five, maybe ten years.
18	Q And is there any chance that the market
19	principles or, you know, trading concepts may have
20	changed over that period of time?
21	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
22	THE WITNESS: It's possible.
23	BY MR. ZIMMER:
24	Q Do you know whether anything's been done
25	to update that number?

1	A Not that I'm aware of, no.
2	Q Okay. So now, when you go down to the
3	table at the bottom of page 10, you said, you
4	know for example, for the volatility, there's a
5	median, there's a 25th percentile, there's a 75th
6	percentile.
7	Am I correct in my understanding that you
8	were saying that, for nonpublicly traded
9	companies, you might make an adjustment to the
10	25th percentile or the 75th percentile based on
11	the characteristics of the company?
12	A That's correct. Yes.
13	Q Okay. But because Navidea was a publicly
14	traded company, you went with the actual data
15	that's available right? on Navidea and went
16	with the median volatility for Navidea. Correct?
17	A That's correct. Yes.
18	Q Is there a reason why you didn't do the
19	same thing: go back and calculate a number
20	different than the 15 percent you've been using
21	for the last ten years since you had actual
22	market data on Navidea for that purpose too?
23	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
24	THE WITNESS: No.
25	

1	BY MR. ZIMMER:
2	Q Could it have been done?
3	A I don't know.
4	Q Could you have at least asked people if
5	they were familiar with Navidea or asked them to
6	familiarize themselves with that and give you
7	their opinion as to what the daily trading
8	percentage that would affect stock price would be?
9	A We didn't we didn't look at that. I
10	don't know if we could or not.
11	Q You don't know whether you could have
12	asked traders to
13	A Asked traders?
14	Q Well, you said you spoke to traders
15	well, I'm not trying to put words in your mouth,
16	and it will be clear what you said.
17	My understanding of what you said was
18	that, at some point in time, possibly up to ten
19	years ago, people at your firm spoke to stock
20	traders to get their input to determine what the
21	percentage of daily trade in the top chart on
22	page 10 should be, and that number is intended to
23	represent the maximum additional volume of shares
24	that can be sold on any given day without
25	affect downwardly affecting stock price.

1	Is that correct?
2	A That's correct.
3	Q Did you go to any traders for purposes of
4	this engagement and ask them whether they were
5	familiar with Navidea or ask them to familiarize
6	themselves with Navidea and let you know if there
7	was a better estimate than the 15 percent?
8	A No.
9	Q Okay. Now, if I understand correctly,
10	using that 15 percent number, you came up with
11	53 quarters to sell the 13,500,000-share block of
12	Navidea. Correct?
13	A Correct.
14	Q And that, and that alone, is what leads
15	you to select Time Period I. Right?
16	Because you're saying that, Our estimate
17	is that it would take a really long time, so
18	therefore, we look at the time period with the
19	longest restrictions. Right?
20	A Correct.
21	Q Was there anything about the MPI study
22	that indicated that the pre-1990 would be
23	relevant, other than your assumption of 15 percent
24	that leads to a 53-quarter time period?
25	A No.

1	Q Okay. So there's nothing about the
2	restrictions on the actual shares that were issued
3	in Dr. Golberg's name that led you to use Time
4	Period I?
5	A No.
6	Q And there was nothing about Navidea's
7	trading history that led you to use Time Period I?
8	A No.
9	Q Okay. Is your study broken down by
10	these I see five time periods here in the chart
11	on the bottom of page 10 and only four in the
12	table on page 9 that talks about time periods.
13	I see Time Period 1, 2, 3, 4, and here I
14	see Time Periods Roman numeral I, Roman numeral
15	II, Roman numeral III oh, I'm sorry. My
16	apologies. There's four. Strike that.
17	Is it the case I'm just trying to
18	understand that, using the MPI model, you can
19	segregate the time periods: use only the Time
20	Period I information or use only the Time Period
21	II or Time Period III?
22	A Yes.
23	Q Is that how it works?
24	A Yes.
25	Q Are you able to use more than one time

1	period, or would you have to do that separately
2	and then blend the results?
3	A You have to use one period at a time.
4	Q Okay. And this is really sort of like
5	a for lack of a better analogy, like a formula
6	in Excel or something. Right?
7	You put certain inputs in and numbers come
8	out the back end. Correct?
9	A Yes. Correct.
10	Q Are you familiar with all of the different
11	calculations that are involved?
12	A Yeah. I have gone through the
13	calculations. Yes.
14	Q Okay. Did you double-check at least
15	double-check the math on this one, so to say?
16	You checked every calculation in each one
17	of these tables to make sure that there was no
18	glitch in the system?
19	A Our calculations were pretty much fixed,
20	so you can't really change the calculations.
21	Q Okay. But you understand what each and
22	every calculation is?
23	A Yes.
24	Q So the sole driver of the use of Time
25	Period I was your 15 percent assumption?

1	A Correct.
2	Q Okay. And you never did an evaluation
3	using Time Period IV, which is actually the time
4	period in which the actual shares at issue here
5	were issued in Dr. Golberg's name. Correct?
6	A Not for February 14, 2019.
7	Q Okay. Why not?
8	A Because we determined it would take
9	53 quarters to liquidate those shares at the end
10	of the restriction period.
11	Q Okay. Are the restrictions on shares in
12	the MPI study the driver of the daily trading
13	volume information, or is that completely
14	independent?
15	A What do you mean? The 15 percent?
16	Q At the top of page 10, you do calculations
17	to determine how long it would take to sell
18	something. Correct?
19	A Correct.
20	Q A block of shares.
21	In the MPI study, what drives the amount
22	of time it would take do you do the same
23	assumption every time you apply the MPI model, the
24	15 percent?
25	A I'm not sure what you mean.

1	Q I may not be sure either, but you're the
2	expert.
3	The private placement model, the MPI
4	study you said it involves both public and
5	privately traded companies?
6	A The MPI study is only publicly traded
7	stocks.
8	Q The private placements are only of
9	publicly traded stocks?
10	A Correct.
11	Q Okay. Is the 15 percent of daily trade
12	volume assumption part of the MPI study?
13	A No.
14	Q It's not. So what does the MPI study do?
15	A The MPI study is what it does is, we
16	have to tell it what our time frame is, what our
17	lockup period is, and from that data, we can
18	determine the appropriate discount.
19	Q So what you do is, you use the MPI study,
20	which is, to some extent, empirical, and it tells
21	you that shares that were locked up under the
22	pre-1990 regime this is the impact on price.
23	Right?
24	A Correct.
25	Q Or, you know, the post-2008, this is the

1	impact on the stock. Right?
2	A Correct.
3	Q But the input for the analysis has nothing
4	to do with the MPI study. Right?
5	The input for the analysis is strictly the
6	15 percent assumption. Right?
7	A Correct.
8	Q And that's an across-the-board assumption
9	for every single publicly traded share that your
10	company's looked at for the last ten years?
11	A We use between 10 and 15 percent as a
12	general rule. Yes.
13	Q Okay. So as far as arriving at the
14	15 percent, that's strictly based on discussions
15	with traders' internal decision that's made at
16	your firm. Right?
17	A Correct.
18	Q Okay. What are the explain to me how
19	you deal, then, with the variables.
20	I now understand that the volatility
21	well, explain to me this: If the MPI model deals
22	only with publicly traded shares, then why would
23	you ever use the 25th percentile as something
24	in other words, why would you ever estimate
25	volatility in the MPI study if it deals only with

1	publicly traded shares?
2	Why wouldn't you always use the actual
3	volatility of the publicly traded stock?
4	A Because when we're using this study, we're
5	not typically not valuing publicly traded
6	shares. We're typically valuing privately traded
7	shares.
8	Q Okay.
9	A So at that point you do not have a
10	volatility number.
11	Q So the data set that you used to perform
12	the MPI study were private placements of publicly
13	traded shares?
14	A Correct.
15	Q But the application of the MPI study is
16	typically to determine the impact on large-volume
17	trades on nonpublicly traded shares?
18	A Or any trades on nonpublic shares.
19	Q But typically used to value nonpublicly
20	traded shares?
21	A Yes.
22	Q So why did you use it to value publicly
23	traded shares here?
24	A Because it's data generated from publicly
25	traded transactions. This is a publicly traded

1	stock, and we know how long it would we know
2	the period of time it would take to sell. We have
3	market evidence of what the discount would
4	potentially be.
5	Q Well, you have market discount based
6	on strike that.
7	You have market information about
8	discounts that occurred on nonpublicly traded
9	shares?
10	Wait a minute. Hold on. Strike all that.
11	Why would you use a model, that's used by
12	you almost exclusively, to try to determine the
13	impact of trading volume on nonpublicly traded
14	shares or the time period it would take to sell
15	nonpublicly traded shares without impacting price?
16	Well and I apologize. I'm trying to
17	learn this as I go. So strike all that.
18	Is the purpose of the MPI model to
19	determine how much you could sell without
20	impacting the market or what the market impact
21	would be of a certain percentage of sale?
22	A The MPI study let's back up.
23	So the bulk of our business is valuing
24	privately held companies. And so that's why we
25	have this particular model, because we have market

- 1 evidence that tells us what the market does
- 2 over -- when there's a certain restriction period
- 3 or a period when you can't sell the stock.
- 4 So if you're a private company and you
- 5 want to sell your stock, you can't just go down
- 6 and sell it. You have to go through a process to
- 7 do that.
- 8 Q Right.
- 9 A Part of it is dealing with brokers,
- 10 finding a buyer, and effectuating the sale.
- 11 The other part of it is, you've got to do
- 12 some other work upfront: make it ready, you
- 13 know, clean up the books, et cetera, et cetera.
- So we use this study to say, Okay.
- 15 There's a time period between when you want to
- 16 sell and when you can actually sell, and this
- 17 model gives us public data of what the impact of
- 18 that time period is.
- 19 Q But the time period in -- you're trying to
- 20 figure out what the impact is of the delay in, you
- 21 know, truing up the books and preparing it for
- 22 sale. Is that what you're saying?
- 23 A I'm saying, from the day I want to sell
- 24 the business to the day I actually sell the
- 25 business, there's a time period.

1	Q Right.
2	A It's usually it could be a couple
3	years. So I'm saying, I need to if I want to
4	sell my stock today or if I'm valuing it as of
5	today, I know I can't sell it in the public market
6	today. It's going to take me time to sell this
7	company.
8	Q But it's not going to take you time to
9	sell it because of concerns that sale of any
10	volume or any percentage of the company will
11	effect the market price. Right?
12	There are practical considerations. There
13	are operational things that need to be done.
14	Is that right?
15	A In the case of a private company, that's
16	correct.
17	Q Okay. What is the Log Risk Fee Rate in
18	the table on the bottom of page 10?
19	What does that represent?
20	A Where are you?
21	Q Just below the Log Market Cap Time Period
22	entries, in that table at the bottom of page 10,
23	it says, in the variables, it's a "Log Risk Free
24	Rate."
25	A Oh.

1	Q What's a "log risk"?
2	A That's the risk-free rate of a 30-year
3	treasury U.S. treasury rate, which we assume is
4	a 30-year treasury.
5	Q Okay. Does that rate fluctuate over time?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Okay. And the one you used here was as of
8	February 14, 2019?
9	A We normalize that to 3 percent because, if
10	you look at rates right now, they're very low.
11	So at that time, in February of '19, the
12	rates were really low. So we basically normalize
13	it to 3 percent, which is basically the historical
14	long-term rate.
15	Q Well, okay. But why would you normalize
16	it and not use the actual rate?
17	A Because the rate, at the time, was
18	extremely low. And going forward, if you're
19	looking at going out 53 quarters, which is
20	13 years, that rate could change over time. So
21	it's going to revert back.
22	Q But has the rate been historically low
23	since in or about 2009?
24	A It's been low since '09, and it's slightly
25	lower today than 3 percent.

1	Q Okay.
2	A It's about 2.8 percent.
3	Q And just about every day we hear news
4	about the Federal Reserve, and that's what
5	typically drives this. Right?
6	It's understood that the Federal Reserve
7	is keeping that rate low. Correct?
8	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
9	THE WITNESS: In the short term, yes.
10	BY MR. ZIMMER:
11	Q Well, the short term, so far, has been
12	from 2009 to 2021. Right?
13	A That's correct. It's been ten years.
14	Q And it's been going down still. Right?
15	A It's actually gone up a bit.
16	Q Well, I'm saying, it's still at
17	historically low rates, in your perspective.
18	Correct?
19	A That's correct. Yes.
20	Q Okay. Any inside knowledge, that I could
21	use to finally retire, about what the fed is
22	going to do with interest rates over the next 10
23	to 53 quarters?
24	A You look like you have a long time to
25	retire. No. I wish I did because I'd retire.

1	Q Okay. So you really have so you're
2	using a rate a pre-2009 rate, because the rate
3	has been historically low for the last 12 years
4	and you have no information about whether it will
5	go up or not, but most of the news is that it's
6	unlikely that the fed is going to do anything to
7	precipitously raise rates in the short to medium
8	term. Correct?
9	That's what they say at every quarterly
10	meeting. Correct?
11	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
12	THE WITNESS: Again, that's the short
13	term. We're looking at the long-term rate
14	and the long term over the long term,
15	things tends to revert back to the mean,
16	which is 3 percent.
17	BY MR. ZIMMER:
18	Q Okay. But you didn't take into account
19	the lower rate; you just used what you consider
20	the historical rate of 3. Right?
21	You didn't adjust it for the 12 years it's
22	already been at about 1 percent. It was at 0 at
23	one point, wasn't it?
24	A I don't know if it was quite that low, but
25	it was

1	Q It was close to zero.
2	A it was close. In that range.
3	Q You didn't account for that as part of
4	history?
5	A No.
6	Q The 12-year recent history isn't part of
7	the historical rates that you used to come up with
8	the 3 percent. Right?
9	A No. We assume that it reverts to the
10	mean.
11	Q Would a higher or lower percentage affect
12	the outcome of the model?
13	A A lower rate would make the discount
14	higher.
15	Q Okay. Now, the next thing is S&P 500:
16	12-month change.
17	Is that just what it looks like? Is that
18	the well, just me tell me what it is.
19	A That's the actual change in the S&P 500 as
20	of February 14.
21	Q The 12-month period what makes you use
22	a 12-month period there? Do you know?
23	A That's what our model looks at. So, in
24	our model, we look at what date a stock price a
25	stock transaction occurred on a restricted stock

1	and look at the 12-month change at that point.
2	Q Okay. But you're using Time Period I,
3	which is, at minimum, a three-year holding period.
4	Right?
5	A Yes.
6	Q And you're looking at the 53-quarter
7	assumption. Right?
8	A Yes.
9	Q So why use only a 12-month S&P rate
10	change?
11	A Because that's what we calculate in our
12	model. Like I said, we look at certain
13	attributes, and we look at, at that time when a
14	transaction occurred, what was the 12-month change
15	in the S&P market.
16	Q So that's just something that's it's
17	done that way because it's done that way? You
18	can't explain why?
19	Does it ever change strike that.
20	Does it ever does the well, let me
21	take a step back.
22	Does the risk-free rate has that ever
23	changed while you've been at MPI? The assumption
24	that you used for that, the 3 percent?
25	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.

1	THE WITNESS: No.
2	BY MR. ZIMMER:
3	Q To the best of your knowledge
4	A We've always normalized at the 3 percent.
5	Q And the S&P, have you ever used anything
6	other than a 12-month period?
7	A No.
8	Q Okay.
9	A That's the way the model calculates it.
10	Q Well, I understand that's what's used.
11	How was it determined to use a 12-month
12	rate?
13	A A 12-month period.
14	Q The 12-month period.
15	A That was determined when they did the
16	model.
17	Q Okay. And did you help create this model?
18	A No.
19	Q Okay. Is this model ever reevaluated
20	internally, or is it just simply applied?
21	A We update it from time to time. I don't
22	recall when it was last updated.
23	Q Okay. Do you recall what was updated?
24	A Usually just the underlying data. The
25	methodology hasn't changed.

1	Q Okay. And what about these assumptions?
2	A What do you mean? Using a one year
3	versus
4	Q One year
5	A Yes. That does not change.
6	Q and the three? Okay.
7	Now, Price to Book Dummy I, Price to Book
8	Dummy II, what does that refer to?
9	A It looks at the value of the company
10	versus the book value of the stock. So we assume
11	it's 1 for most companies, especially nonoperating
12	companies.
13	Q Well, you assume it's 1?
14	A Typically, yes.
15	Q Now, what does Coefficients mean in the
16	header here?
17	A Coefficients is just the statistical
18	calculation based on the log, which is the
19	there's three columns: Base Value, and then you
20	basically turn that into a log and then calculate
21	the coefficient of the log.
22	Q Okay. Why would you're saying that
23	this is intended to reflect the actual value.
24	What value? Book value? Market value?
25	You said it was intended to reflect the

1	is	it	а	ratio	of	the	book	value	to	the	market	

- 2 price?
- 3 A No. What this model does is, it predicts
- 4 the price of a private placement transaction.
- 5 Q I'm not -- I appreciate that. I'm asking
- 6 you about the model. I'm asking about this line
- 7 or these -- this set of lines: Price to Book
- 8 Dummy I, Price to Book Dummy II.
- 9 I assume those are separate from log
- 10 closing price. Is that correct? That these two
- 11 represent the same variable log to book?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q And is that intended to represent the
- 14 actual value versus the market cap, for lack of a
- 15 better expression? Is that what you said?
- 16 A Yes. Basically, yes.
- 17 Q Okay. So, first of all, what versus
- 18 market cap? Is it book value? Is it --
- 19 A It's book value.
- 20 Q -- market value? Is it a valuation
- 21 number?
- 22 A Well, market cap is market value of the
- 23 whole stock.
- Q Right. In other words, you don't go in
- 25 and kick the tires and do an actual valuation of

1	all assets and such, do you, for that?
2	A No.
3	Q Okay. And you don't do you don't know
4	the actual book value, do you?
5	Well, let me put it this way: For a
6	publicly traded company like Navidea that
7	publishes financial statements, reviewed on a
8	quarterly basis, and audited on an annual basis,
9	could you determine the book value?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Okay. Did you?
12	A I do recall looking at it. I don't
13	remember what the results were.
14	Q Okay. Does your did you compare the
15	book value to the market cap to determine the
16	actual value? To determine this variable, I
17	should say.
18	A No.
19	Q You just assumed 1?
20	A Assumed 1, yes.
21	Q Okay. And did you take into account that
22	there are a large percentage of the Navidea shares
23	are not registered shares?
24	In other words, the market cap doesn't
25	capture the entire ownership of the company.

1	Did you take that into account?
2	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
3	THE WITNESS: No.
4	BY MR. ZIMMER:
5	Q But that would be correct. Right?
6	In a company where there are a lot of
7	nonregistered shares that have been sold, that the
8	market cap wouldn't be a reasonable reflection of
9	the total value of the company. Right?
10	Because everyone knows that there are
11	these other percentages of the company held by
12	other people that aren't reflected in the market
13	cap. Correct?
14	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
15	THE WITNESS: The market cap is just
16	the value of the shares traded on the
17	exchange.
18	MR. ZIMMER: Right.
19	BY MR. ZIMMER:
20	Q So if that is less than 100 percent, then
21	that does not relate to the actual total value of
22	the company. Right?
23	MR. KAZAN: Objection to the form.
24	THE WITNESS: Correct.
25	MR. ZIMMER: Okay.

	William 1. Wallay, O. Hill W. O. L., High W. 12/00/2021
1	BY MR. ZIMMER:
2	Q But you just used the 1 assumption. You
3	didn't do anything to determine the percentage of
4	outstanding stock that is not publicly traded?
5	A No, we did not.
6	Q Okay. And you didn't use the publicly
7	disclosed financial statements to determine the
8	actual value?
9	A Correct.
10	Q And you didn't, obviously, compare that
11	to even the market cap. Right? You just used
12	the 1?
13	A Correct. Yes.
14	Q Okay. Log Closing Price, what does that
15	mean, the next one?
16	A The average price of our study was \$7.50,
17	so that's our target: 7.50. So we'd compare our
18	results to the 7.50 number.
19	Q So the 7.50 represents the average price
20	of the publicly traded shares that were the
21	subject of the private placements that were
22	considered in the MPI study?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Okay. And, again, you have no idea what
25	kind of companies were involved. Correct?

1	A Correct.	
2	Q If they had any relation to Navidea's	
3	financial situation or market situation. Right?	
4	A Correct.	
5	Q Okay. So why do you use how is that	
6	number used?	
7	A So, basically, we come down if you look	k-
8	at the bottom, it says, "Predicted Price."	7
9	Q Right.	
10	A We compared the predicted price to the	
11	7.50, and the difference is the discount.	
12	Q But how do you get the predicted price?	
13	Is that the output of the model?	
14	A Correct. Yes, it is.	
15	Q And is the 7.50 one of the inputs into the	9
16	model?	
17	A Yes, it is.	
18	Q So how does the 7.50 contribute to the	
19	predicted price?	
20	A It's part of the calculation.	
21	Q Do you know how that specific line	
22	contributes to the predicted price?	
23	A It's all basically, it's all these	
24	factors go into the predicted price.	
25	Q But do you know how to trace that	

1	through what the impact of the predicted
2	price I'm sorry, what the log closing price is
3	on the predicted price, or is that just the inner
4	workings of the model?
5	A It's just the inner workings of the model.
6	Q And you're not familiar with how that
7	thread traces through the application of the
8	model
9	A No.
10	Q to come out to the final number?
11	A Not specifically.
12	Q Okay. Are you generally aware?
13	A I mean, generally, it's just a
14	calculation. So you basically sum up all these
15	components to get to your coefficient, which turns
16	into a price. It's a whole calculation. It's
17	rather complicated.
18	Q So the calculation isn't reflected here?
19	These are just the inputs. Right?
20	Like, if I totaled up this column, I
21	wouldn't come out with anything reflective of the
22	conclusions. Right?
23	You're just listing
24	A Actually, if you total up the log column
25	and the coefficient column, you should come up

- 1 with 1.4289.
- 2 Q Okay. Well, "Sumproduct of Coefficients
- 3 and Inputs." Okay. That makes sense.
- 4 Log -- the next line is Log -- well,
- 5 actually, under Log Closing Price there is a
- 6 second line of 12.
- 7 A That's actually part of Quarters to Sell,
- 8 so you can look at it as 12 quarters, 50 quarters,
- 9 or 100 quarters.
- 10 Q Oh, I see. So that doesn't -- that's
- 11 encompassed in Log Quarters to Sell Under the
- 12 1 Percent Limit Rule?
- 13 A Yes.
- 14 Q Even though it's a line above that?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q Okay. So what does that speak to? What
- 17 is that all about?
- 18 A So that's the model. The model can
- 19 determine the discount based on the quarters to
- 20 sell.
- 21 So in this particular case, we use
- 22 50 quarters because, up at the top of page 10, we
- 23 came up with 53 quarters to sell.
- 24 Q Right.
- 25 A So we used -- in this model, we used -- we

1	rounded to 50 quarters.
2	Q Okay.
3	A And that goes into the calculation.
4	Q Okay. But this says, "Log Quarters to
5	Sell Under the 1 Percent Limit Rule."
6	What's the "1 percent limit rule"?
7	A That is part of Rule 144. So in the
8	model if you look at the model, there's it
9	calculates it based on what the impact on the
10	restricted stock studies during the model would
11	be.
12	Q And what is the 1 percent restriction
13	under Rule 144?
14	A There's a limit to 1 percent of the
15	trading volume over a period of time.
16	Q But what's the limit? What does it limit?
17	A It limits the amount of shares you can
18	sell.
19	Q Who can sell?
20	A That any holder can sell.
21	Q Well, any holder can only sell 1 percent?
22	A Under Rule 144. So if you're subject to
23	144, you're subject to
24	Q What do you mean by "subject to Rule 144"?
25	A Again, under Rule 144, there are certain

1	limitations on selling shares.
2	Q Okay. But what limitations lead to a
3	1 percent limit rule?
4	A There's volume limitations you can sell
5	under 144.
6	Q But volume limitations on who?
7	A Anyone who is subject to Rule 144.
8	Q Well, I understand. But would Dr. Golberg
9	be subject to 144 such that he could only sell
10	1 percent of his stock?
11	A I have no opinion on whether he was
12	subject to 144 or not.
13	Q So if you have no opinion on whether he
14	was subject to it, why would you use the 1 percent
15	limit rule in the model?
16	A That's the way our model calculates it.
17	Q And up top, you assume that he could sell
18	15 percent of the daily trading volume. Right?
19	A Yes.
20	Q The 1 percent rule, is that 1 percent per
21	day?
22	A No.
23	Q What is it? 1 percent per what? What
24	does it mean? What is it 1 percent of?
25	A There's a formula. I can't recall the
	11 Incre b a formara. I can e recarr the

- 1 exact calculation. I'm not an expert on 144, but
- 2 there is a limitation. I don't recall what it
- 3 was.
- 4 Q Okay. Did you consult with an expert on
- 5 144 in this engagement?
- 6 A No.
- 7 Q Okay. So you don't know what the
- 8 1 percent limit rule is?
- 9 A I don't know exactly what it is.
- 10 Q Okay. But you used a methodology that
- 11 applies a 1 percent limit rule. Right?
- 12 A Our model does that, yes.
- 13 Q Okay. But up above, you assume that
- 14 15 percent of the daily trading volume could have
- 15 been sold without affecting market price?
- 16 A Correct.
- 17 Q Do you know how the 15 percent assumption
- 18 relates to the 1 percent limit rule?
- 19 A No.
- 20 Q Okay. So you don't know if the model
- 21 assumes you could only sell 1 percent per day of
- 22 the trading volume?
- 23 A It's not per day. I don't know it is.
- 24 Q Is it per 15 days?
- 25 A Again, I don't recall the exact trading

1	formula.
2	Q So you really have no idea how the
3	1 percent rule relates to the 15 percent
4	assumption that you used as an input into this?
5	A No.
6	Q Okay. "Registration Status. Use the Time
7	Period I Dummy variable to reflect the longer
8	holding period due to size of block."
9	So what does that mean?
10	A Where are you?
11	Q Well, maybe they are two different things.
12	So Registration Status I'm sorry.
13	So the next thing under Log Quarters to
14	Sell Under the 1 Percent Limit Rule, there's a
15	line there for Registration Status.
16	A Oh, okay. We use 1 because it was
17	unregistered shares.
18	Q What other options are there?
19	A There's either registered shares or
20	unregistered shares.
21	Q What would the input be if there were
22	unregistered shares?
23	A If they're unregistered, it's a 1.
24	Q What about if they're registered?
25	A I would be a 0.

1	Q And do you know why that is?
2	A Why do we have a 0 or 1?
3	Q Why would you use a 0 for registered and a
4	1 for unregistered? Do you know why?
5	A Well, most of the shares we deal with are
6	unregistered. I understand these shares are
7	unregistered.
8	Q But do you know why you would use a 1 for
9	unregistered, other than that's what it says on
10	the, you know
11	A Well, in our model, there's when you
12	have restricted shares, they can be either
13	registered or unregistered.
14	Q Right.
15	A So we are looking at shares that are
16	unregistered.
17	Q I understand that. But what is the
18	significance of the value 1?
19	A Because we are valuing unregistered
20	shares.
21	Q And if they were registered, you would use
22	a 0?
23	A Correct.
24	Q I mean, I'm not a math major or an
25	accountant, but I know there's a big difference

- 1 when you multiply something by 1 or 0, and those
- 2 are actually answers I could give because 1 stays
- 3 the same and 0 is 0.
- 4 A Sure.
- 5 Q So how does the variable 1 trace through
- 6 the calculations done by the model?
- 7 A What do you mean? So if it's a 1, it
- 8 adds -- it adds that -- whatever those two
- 9 variables are to the price.
- 10 Q Which two variables?
- 11 A So registration, if it's 1, it calculates
- 12 a field in coefficient, and it's 0, it does not.
- 13 Q Okay.
- 14 A So, basically, if you had registered
- 15 shares, it would give you a lower discount.
- 16 O So you think that this is a constant?
- 17 This variable is a constant? Registration status
- 18 is a constant in your model?
- 19 A Well, in the model, you can have
- 20 registered shares or unregistered shares.
- 21 Q For unregistered shares, it stays the
- 22 same?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q Do you know what that contributes to the
- 25 calculation?

1	A You'd have to add it up. I don't know.
2	Q No, no. I mean, do you know what the
3	reason is for using this data set as part of the
4	overall calculation?
5	A You mean in the model?
6	Q Yeah.
7	A Yes, because there's differences between
8	registered and unregistered shares
9	Q Right.
10	A in the discounts.
11	Q And, again, so unregistered shares,
12	regardless of any of the individual
13	characteristics of the underlying company, the
14	same 1 would be used?
15	A Yes.
16	Q And the 1 increases the discount, the
17	reduction, versus market value that you're opining
18	on. Correct?
19	A Correct.
20	Q So you give the same reduction based on
21	this input to every single unregistered share,
22	regardless of who holds it or what company it
23	relates to, what sector the company's in, the
24	company's financial condition, the company's
25	trading history, et cetera?

1	A Yes.
2	Q Okay. So then Time Period I Dummy, in the
3	Comments, it says, "Use the Time Period I dummy
4	variable to reflect the longer holding period due
5	to size of block."
6	What does that refer to?
7	A That ties to because we used Time
8	Period I above, we used the Time Period I Dummy
9	below.
10	Q Okay. But this says due to "size of
11	block." What does that mean, "size of block"?
12	A That refers back to the top of page 10
13	where we calculate the big block and how long it
14	would take to
15	Q So "size of block" relates to the absolute
16	number of shares, or the number of shares relevant
17	to the daily trading volume?
18	A The number of both. Actually, the number
19	of shares it's the size of the block and how
20	long it would take to get basically, Time
21	Period I Dummy here equates to if we look at
22	Log Market Cap Time Period I, it's the same thing.
23	So if you use Time Period I at the top of
24	this if you look at this table, if you use Time
25	Period I at the top, you have to use Time Period I

1	down in the dummy section.
2	Q Got it. And then Intercept, that's the
3	last input, it says, "Assumed to be 1. (We have
4	not forced the regression through the origin, but
5	rather used the intercept as a given)."
6	What does that mean?
7	A That's just where if you're doing a
8	regression, you look at where it intersects the
9	axis, and that's just basically what this is.
10	So it's about
11	Q But it says, "Assumed to be 1."
12	A Yes.
13	Q Why do you isn't that usually
14	observational in nature, where the intersect is?
15	A In our model, we assume it's 1.
16	Q You don't actually observe where the
17	intersect actually is?
18	A No, we don't.
19	Q Why not?
20	A It's the way we run our model. So we just
21	assume.
22	Q But do you know why it's done that way?
23	A No. I don't know.
24	Q Did you ask anyone?
25	A No.

1	Q Is it fair to say that, for all of these
2	inputs, you didn't make any inquiry before you
3	used it in this engagement, you know, Why do we do
4	it this way? Why do we do it that way? Why do we
5	do it this way?
6	This is the model, and you just simply
7	applied the model?
8	A I mean, I know why we do most of it. I
9	know why we picked volatility. I know why we
10	picked time frame. Those are the two biggest
11	drivers.
12	Q And the time frame is driven by the
13	15 percent assumption?
14	A Correct.
15	Q It's driven solely by that. Right?
16	You simply apply that to the daily trading
17	volume. Right?
18	A Correct.
19	Q Okay. Have you ever asked anyone inside
20	the firm why none of these things are
21	individualized to specific public stocks when you
22	have the actual numbers?
23	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
24	THE WITNESS: No.
25	

	William 1. Wallay, Cliffind V. Cliffind to 12, vo. 2021
1	BY MR. ZIMMER:
2	Q Have you ever asked them why they stick
3	with the 3 percent treasury yield?
4	A Because that represents a long-term rate
5	and we normalize it.
6	Q Okay. Just so I'm clear I think I
7	probably asked this.
8	The S&P 500 12-month change that was for
9	Navidea that was Navidea specific. That was an
10	actual observation on the trading history of
11	Navidea, or not?
12	A No. That's the actual S&P 500.
13	Q Oh, I apologize. That's the index?
14	A Yes.
15	Q Okay. Sorry about that.
16	Okay. And I just want to summarize a few
17	things.
18	So you're not aware of what types of
19	companies are in the sample size for the MPI
20	study?
21	A I'm not.
22	Q Okay. Are you aware of generally, of
23	what the trading volume was of the companies
24	incorporated into the MPI study?
25	A No.

1	Q And, again, I think I asked this.
2	Are you aware of what specific
3	restrictions existed in the private placements
4	that are the subject of the MPI study?
5	A For stocks individually?
6	Q Yes.
7	A They were subject to whatever the 144 rule
8	was at the time.
9	Q Do you know if there were any other
10	restrictions on the stock?
11	A Not that I'm aware of.
12	Q Do you know whether there were?
13	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
14	THE WITNESS: I think I don't
15	believe there were, actually.
16	BY MR. ZIMMER:
17	Q You don't believe there were?
18	A No.
19	Q What's that based on?
20	A Because when they do the stocks, they
21	pretty much vet them. They're looking for stuff
22	that's strictly 144 so that you can put it into
23	the proper buckets.
24	Q Okay. So private placements, they're
25	private transactions outside the public market.

1	Right?
2	A Correct.
3	Q Are they typically well, do you know
4	whether the private placements in your strike
5	that.
6	Do you know whether the private placements
7	that were the subject of the MPI study were all
8	arm's length transactions?
9	A Yes.
10	Q How do you know that?
11	A Because we vet the transactions to make
12	sure they are arm's length transactions.
13	Q Okay. And those are individual
14	purchasers and individual sellers negotiating the
15	price.
16	Correct?
17	A Correct.
18	Q Did you do anything to determine whether
19	the companies involved had issues that might
20	affect the price the company was able to negotiate
21	for the shares?
22	A I don't know the answer to that.
23	Q Okay. Well, you don't know whether it was
24	done, or you don't know whether they existed
25	because it wasn't done?

1	Sorry. I believe my question was and
2	I'll say it again, just in case I didn't say what
3	I meant to say.
4	Do you know whether the specific
5	circumstances of the companies that were the
6	subject of the private placement in the MPI study
7	were considered to determine whether those
8	company-specific issues could have affected the
9	price of the private placement sale?
10	A I don't know the answer to that.
11	Q Okay. You don't know whether that was
12	done or not at the time the study was done?
13	A I don't know the answer. No.
14	Q And have you read the literature around
15	or whatever there is to describe the creation of
16	the MPI study
17	A Yes.
18	Q by your firm?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Would that be something that would be
21	mentioned in there?
22	A Yes, it is.
23	Q And so it wasn't done, or you don't
24	remember whether it was?
25	A I don't recall. I read it a long time

1	ago. I don't recall.
2	Q Okay. You didn't brush up on it for this
3	engagement?
4	A No.
5	Q Okay. Let's see. Do you know whether the
6	sellers and purchasers were interviewed to
7	determine whether deal-specific issues impacted
8	the price of the private placements that are part
9	of the MPI study?
10	A I don't believe they were.
11	Q Okay. So it's possible that something
12	like the seller needing cash right away, or things
13	like that, could have affected the transaction
14	price. Correct?
15	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
16	THE WITNESS: Possibly. I can't
17	speculate.
18	BY MR. ZIMMER:
19	Q And if those same conditions didn't occur,
20	would it be an appropriate comparison?
21	A Again, I can't speculate on that.
22	Q Okay. You can't speculate whether
23	specific factors in a transaction that drove the
24	price down would be appropriate to apply to a
25	transaction where that wasn't present?

1	A Again, I can't I don't know the answer
2	to that.
3	Q Okay. Do you know how many private
4	placements were in the sample size for the MPI
5	study?
6	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
7	Asked and answered.
8	THE WITNESS: You asked me that
9	earlier. I said I didn't know the
10	answer.
11	BY MR. ZIMMER:
12	Q Any order of magnitude?
13	A There was a couple thousand, but I don't
14	remember the exact number.
15	Q Okay. Why wouldn't you compare the
16	trading histories of, you know, like low volume,
17	closely held, publicly traded shares rather than
18	private placements since that's what you seem to
19	want to do, is try to determine the public
20	value you know, trading value of a stock?
21	Why would you apply this model versus one
22	that's geared more toward the circumstances you're
23	presented with?
24	A We've always used this model as our gauge
25	for market data, so I'm not sure if there's other

1	models out there.
2	Q You don't know if there's other models out
3	there?
4	A No.
5	Q Did you do any research to see if there
6	were any models that worked up actual thinly
7	traded public shares?
8	A I know there's models out there that are
9	proprietary. I know there's another person who
10	does that sort of thing.
11	Q Okay. Did your firm consider developing a
12	model for this engagement that would be based on
13	thinly traded public shares versus private
14	placements?
15	A No.
16	Q Why not?
17	A Because we used this model. This model
18	tends to work fairly well for us.
19	Q Well, when you say it "works fairly
20	well"
21	A We've used it for
22	Q what does that mean?
23	Like, you've been able to charge money for
24	it for ten years?
25	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.

1	MR. ZIMMER: Let the record reflect
2	that that was said in jest.
3	MR. KAZAN: Understood, Mr. Zimmer,
4	but can you just repeat the question that
5	you want answered at this point?
6	MR. ZIMMER: Can read that back for
7	me?
8	THE COURT REPORTER: Sure.
9	(The last question was read
10	back by the court reporter.)
11	BY MR. ZIMMER:
12	Q Okay. So define "works fairly well."
13	A So I guess I misspoke. I shouldn't say it
14	"works fairly well." We've used it a long time.
15	It's a good representation of market data based on
16	lack of liquidity or time to liquidate shares.
17	That's why we use it.
18	Q But it's not based on public markets?
19	A It is based on public it's based on
20	publicly traded stocks.
21	Q But it's not based on public trades of
22	stock. It's based on private placements of
23	publicly traded stock. Right?
24	A Correct. Yes.
25	Q Okay. And it's not necessarily based on

1	thinly traded companies. Right?
2	A There are some that are thinly traded and
3	some that aren't.
4	Q Okay. So do you think that the thinly
5	traded nature of a stock would be relevant?
6	A It could be.
7	Q You don't know?
8	A I don't know.
9	Q Okay. So you don't know whether including
10	other types in there would skew or somehow render
11	it less representative?
12	A I don't know the answer to that.
13	Q Okay. I may have asked this, and I
14	apologize.
15	Do you know whether the companies in the
16	MPI study were thinly traded you said there
17	were some that were thinly traded and some that
18	weren't?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Did you even consider using any
21	methodology, other than this one, to address the
22	question of whether the market price should be
23	discounted in an analysis of the value of the
24	shares at issue here?
25	A The other analysis we looked at was we

1	looked at private placements of large blocks of
2	stock.
3	Q How does that vary from what's in the MPI
4	study?
5	A The MPI study is looking at private
6	placement of restricted stock, whereas I can look
7	at stocks that were traded not through the market
8	but through private networks.
9	So there's basically two trading
10	platforms: You've got the public market, the
11	New York Stock Exchange, and there's also a
12	network of trades through institutional trades.
13	Q Right.
14	A So if you look at institutional trades,
15	that's usually where your big blocks trade.
16	Q Right.
17	A And you can see, from that data, what
18	discounts were for large blocks of stock.
19	Q Did you apply that model here?
20	A No.
21	Q Okay. So those are two existing models.
22	Did you consider that the existing models
23	might not be appropriate to use here?
24	A No.
25	Q You never considered the possibility?

1	A No.
2	Q Okay.
3	MR. ZIMMER: Why don't we take five
4	minutes. Let me organize. I went a
5	little bit out of order, got ahead of
6	myself a little bit.
7	MR. KAZAN: Sure.
8	(A recess was held off the record.)
9	MR. ZIMMER: Back on the record.
10	BY MR. ZIMMER:
11	Q In arriving at an output from your from
12	the MPI study methodology, is there one variable
13	that has the largest impact on the outcome?
14	A There's two variables that have the
15	largest impact: one is volatility, and one is
16	time time period.
17	Q But the time period is based on the
18	15 percent assumption. Correct?
19	A Correct.
20	Q And the volatility is based on the
21	actual in this case, the actual volatility of
22	Navidea shares?
23	A Correct.
24	Q Okay. But do you know which of those two
25	has the greatest impact?

1	A No.
2	Q Why not?
3	A We could calculate it and see. I don't
4	recall, off the top of my head. You'd have to do
5	the calculation and see which one gives you the
6	biggest, but
7	Q Okay. But one of the two most important
8	factors is this longstanding 15 percent
9	assumption?
10	A The time frame, yes.
11	Q To be clear, on page you know, the
12	assumption on page I believe it was 10
13	right? of 15 percent of the daily trading
14	volume could be added. Correct?
15	A Correct. Yes.
16	Q Okay. It seems like a pretty detailed
17	methodology.
18	Do you know who actually developed it?
19	A It was developed with a number of the
20	people in our firm.
21	Q Were you at the firm at the time?
22	A No.
23	Q Okay. Do you know if the people are still
24	at the firm that did it?
25	A I think most of them are.

1	Q Okay. And you said, to the best of your
2	knowledge, it hasn't been updated in some time.
3	Has it ever been updated?
4	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
5	THE WITNESS: The data is updated
6	from time to time. The methodology stays
7	pretty much the same.
8	BY MR. ZIMMER:
9	Q The methodology is the same; the inputs
10	are updated. But, for example, the treasury
11	some of them when you say "updated," you know,
12	they reflect reality. Right?
13	So, like, the S&P 12-month change, is it
14	always 12 months? You always use 12 months, you
15	said?
16	A We've always used 12 months.
17	Q Even when you're looking at a 53-month
18	period of 53-quarter period of selling, you're
19	still going to look at a 12-month period?
20	A Correct.
21	Q And although it's probably technically a
22	variable, the risk-free rate has remained the same
23	throughout. Correct?
24	A Yes. Well, since the rates fell to
25	unusually low rates, we've normalized it to

1	3 perce	ent.
2	Q	Do you know what you did before that?
3	А	We used the actual.
4	Q	You used the actual until the rate went
5	down?	
6	А	Correct.
7	Q	Okay. Do you consider the MPI model to be
8	general	ly accepted?
9	А	Yes.
10	Q	How do you define that?
11	А	We use this in hundreds of valuations each
12	year th	nat go to the IRS, and they've been through
13	it befo	ore.
14	Q	Okay. Has it been used in court before?
15	А	Yes.
16	Q	How many times?
17	А	I don't know.
18	Q	Have you used it in court before?
19	А	Yes.
20	Q	How many times?
21	А	Probably three or four.
22	Q	Okay. What were the circumstances in
23	those o	cases?
24	A	One was a actually, we can look at my
25	history	, and I'll tell you exactly what it was.

1	Q	Yes.	As I	said,	just	to	be	clear,	the
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- 2 last two pages of the addenda are not contained in
- 3 this exhibit, but your testimony is complete in
- 4 here. So we can refer to that, if you want.
- 5 A So that was used in Lobsenz versus
- 6 Lobsenz, which is at the bottom of my trial
- 7 history.
- 8 Q Okay. And what were the circumstances
- 9 there?
- 10 A That was a family dissolution matter, and
- 11 the issue was a -- there was an asset we were
- 12 valuing, and we were determining lack of
- 13 marketability for that asset.
- 14 Q What was the asset?
- 15 A It was an interest in a family limited
- 16 partnership.
- 17 Q Publicly traded?
- 18 A No.
- 19 O Okay. What else?
- 20 A That's the only one I've used in court.
- 21 Q Okay. Again, that didn't involve publicly
- 22 traded securities?
- 23 A Correct. I've used it in cases that have
- 24 settled, but the ones that have gone to trial --
- 25 Q Right. Understood.

	<u> </u>
1	Okay. Did you say earlier that it had
2	been peer reviewed?
3	A That's my understanding.
4	Q Do you know how? when? where?
5	A No, I do not.
6	Q What's your understanding based on?
7	A My understanding is it was published in an
8	article, and I assumed it was peer reviewed.
9	Q You assumed?
10	A Yes, sir.
11	Q Is "publication" equal to "peer review"?
12	A No.
13	Q Are you familiar with the publication?
14	It's listed in here. It's Business
15	Valuation
16	A Business Valuation Review: Spring of
17	2011. It's on the bottom of page 8.
18	Q Oh, page 8. I see the footnote. Sorry.
19	A It wasn't my publication.
20	Q When you say it wasn't your publication,
21	do you mean you weren't involved in having it
22	published, or you weren't the publisher of the
23	periodical?
24	A Neither.
25	Q Okay.

1	A I have published in Business Valuation
2	Review, but I was not
3	Q Is Business Valuation Review what type
4	of a publication is that? Do you know who
5	publishes it?
6	A Yeah. There's an industry group that
7	publishes the Business Valuation Review. I don't
8	remember the name of them, and they publish a lot
9	of articles. They published one of my articles.
10	Q Was your article peer reviewed that was
11	published?
12	A Yes.
13	Q What was that on?
14	A That was on using restricted stock studies
15	to determine lack of marketability.
16	Q Of what?
17	A For privately held companies.
18	Q Okay. For privately held companies?
19	A Yes.
20	Q But you don't know whether this do you
21	know whether Business Valuation Review conducts or
22	requires a peer review prior to publication?
23	A My understanding is they do.
24	Q Okay. This says it was published in
25	spring 2011.
I	

1	Is that at or about the time it was
2	developed, do you believe, or was it developed
3	earlier than that?
4	A My understanding is it was developed a lot
5	earlier than that.
6	Q Okay. Do you know whether this
7	publication involved the use of this model to
8	determine the impact of trading volume of publicly
9	traded stocks on the public stock price?
10	A I do not.
11	Q Okay. Do you think it's likely that's
12	what it was about?
13	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
14	THE WITNESS: What? The publication?
15	MR. ZIMMER: Yeah.
16	THE WITNESS: The publication was
17	about a restricted stock study and the
18	methodology they used to do it.
19	BY MR. ZIMMER:
20	Q You believe finish. I'm sorry.
21	A That's it.
22	Q You believe it was about the methodology
23	itself, not applications of the methodology, the
24	different circumstances?
25	A Not that I recall. I don't recall I

1	read the article a long time ago. I don't
2	remember.
3	Q Okay. Do you know if anyone else at your
4	firm has used this in court to address the impact
5	of trading volume on publicly traded share price?
6	A In court? No, I don't.
7	Q Do you know if it's been peer reviewed for
8	that purpose?
9	A I don't know.
10	Q Do you know if it's ever been published
11	for that purpose?
12	A Not that I'm aware of.
13	Q Okay. So even if you were to assume that
14	the methodology had been peer reviewed, is it
15	generally accepted practice to use a methodology
16	designed for one purpose: to predict outcomes
17	in different situations?
18	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
19	THE WITNESS: I don't think that's
20	what we were doing here. We were looking
21	at a discount that's created for a time
22	period that it would take to liquidate a
23	piece of stock. That's what this model
24	does.
25	
1	

	William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021 Page 129
1	BY MR. ZIMMER:
2	Q But in your application of it to publicly
3	traded stock, one of the two key inputs is the
4	percentage of daily trading volume that could be
5	sold without affecting share price.
6	Right?
7	A That's an input into the model, yes.
8	Q And it's one of two principal inputs that
9	impact the outcome. Correct?
10	A That's correct.
11	Q And that is not part of the methodology.
12	Right?
13	A Well, the methodology just takes the a
14	group of data over a thousand transactions and
15	summarizes that data such that you can get a
16	result based on your circumstances.
17	Q But what I'm saying is, this says you
18	believe you say that you believe that studies
19	published in Business Valuation Review are peer
20	reviewed.
21	This says that, in 2011, "Regression
22	Analysis and Discounts for Lack of Marketability"
23	was published.
24	Is that the underlying private placement
25	methodology that we've been looking at at the

1	bottom of page 10?
2	A Yes.
3	Q Does that incorporate the 15 percent
4	assumption at the top of page 10, or is that
5	what's applied to that assumption?
6	A We apply the 15 percent to create an input
7	for the model.
8	Q Right. Do you believe that what was
9	published in Business Valuation Review included
10	the 15 percent assumption?
11	A No.
12	Q Okay. Is it generally accepted to use a
13	predictive model if the outcome of application of
14	the model incorrectly predicts true events?
15	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
16	THE WITNESS: I'm not sure what you
17	mean.
18	BY MR. ZIMMER:
19	Q If you had a model that was used to
20	predict average temperature variant, let's say,
21	per month okay? and somehow that model would
22	predict that, in the state of Connecticut, it
23	would be warmer in the month of January than in
24	the month of August, would it be generally
25	accepted to use that methodology?

1	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
2	BY MR. ZIMMER:
3	Q If you knew that the outcome was wrong?
4	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
5	THE WITNESS: If you were using a
6	predictive model as of a point in time, so
7	it's known or knowable as of, in this
8	case, February 14, 2019, so there's no way
9	I would know, at February 14, 2019, what
10	the actual numbers would be going forward.
11	BY MR. ZIMMER:
12	Q If you apply your model, is there ever a
13	circumstance in which it would predict that sale
14	of large volumes of shares would not cause the
15	market price of the shares to go down?
16	A Again, that's not what our model does,
17	so
18	Q Well, you assume right? the
19	15 percent will that more than 15 percent will
20	drive the market price down if more than
21	15 percent of the average daily trading volume is
22	sold on a given day. Correct?
23	A That's correct. Yes.
24	Q If it turns out that the opposite is true,
25	would that be a valid predictive model?

1	A Again, the 15 percent is a rule of thumb
2	that can be applied to a large population, so it
3	could be possible that it's wrong. It could be
4	possible that you could sell shares and there's no
5	impact, or you could sell five shares and there is
6	a big impact.
7	Q If you knew that it was not effective in
8	predicting outcomes, would it be appropriate to
9	use it with respect to a specific stock?
10	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
11	THE WITNESS: Again, you're using a
12	broad market assumption to determine
13	future events. There's no way you'd know
14	future events at that particular time.
15	BY MR. ZIMMER:
16	Q Well, could one use this model well,
17	could one strike that.
18	Could one attempt to confirm the accuracy
19	of this model with respect to a specific stock by
20	applying it to a different date in time?
21	You apply to it to two specific dates.
22	Correct?
23	A Correct. Yes.
24	Q And theoretically not theoretically.
25	If asked, you could apply it to any date

1	in time. Correct?
2	A True.
3	Q You'd use the same 15 percent assumption:
4	the assumption that the sale of more than
5	15 percent of the total daily trading volume
6	the average daily trading volume would affect
7	cause a downward pressure on the price?
8	A That's correct. Yes.
9	Q So if you observed, say, a dozen instances
10	where trading volume was somewhere in the order of
11	10 to 80 times the average daily trading volume
12	and on each one of those days, the price went up,
13	would that indicate that perhaps your 15 percent
14	assumption would not be appropriate to use on that
15	given stock?
16	A Well, at a point in time you'd only have
17	historical data first. So if I'm sitting here at
18	February 14, 2019, I can only look back. I
19	couldn't look forward.
20	Q Correct.
21	A Correct.
22	Q But you could do an analysis for a
23	specific date earlier in time. Right?
24	A Correct.
25	Q So if you did that for a specific date and

- 1 it turned out that what was predicted was the
- 2 opposite of what happened, would that call into
- 3 question the applicability of this model going
- 4 forward?
- 5 A You mean one instance or consistently over
- 6 time?
- 7 Q Say it was consistent over time.
- 8 A Consistent over time, I might look at
- 9 that, but if it was one instance, it can happen.
- 10 Q Okay. And you used this as a predictive
- 11 model for dates. You said you can't look back.
- 12 Right?
- 13 You're looking at August -- you're looking
- 14 at February 14, 2019, and 2020?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 0 Is that right?
- 17 A Those are my valuation dates, yes.
- 18 Q Okay. So what did you mean when you said,
- 19 you know, you can't look back? What was your
- 20 point there?
- 21 A That's not what I said. I said you can't
- 22 look forward.
- 23 O You can't look forward. Okay.
- 24 But since it's well after February 1 --
- 25 excuse me, February 14 of 2020, right now, to look

1	at time periods subsequent to that, one would have
2	to look back but not forward. Right?
3	A What do you mean? If we're doing it as of
4	today? I'm not sure I understand.
5	Q Well, you used an as-of date. Right?
6	A Correct.
7	Q And I grant you that, if the as-of date
8	were today, one could not look forward with any
9	certainty, but you used an as-of date that was in
10	the past. Right?
11	A Correct.
12	Q So to, quote/unquote, "look forward" from
13	the date you used, one could still use historical
14	data because there's all the time between
15	February 14, 2020, and today that's actually
16	elapsed. Right?
17	From your vantage point of February 14,
18	2020, it's looking forward. But you're not trying
19	to predict the future. You have actual data about
20	subsequent events. Correct?
21	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
22	THE WITNESS: I have actual data of
23	what actually happened; however, I'm
24	looking at this at a point in time,
25	February 14, 2019.

1	So the question is, What was known or
2	knowable at that date?
3	So if they were going to do a
4	transaction on February 14, 2019, a
5	buyer whoever bought that stock could
6	only look back. He couldn't look forward.
7	They would not know what was going to
8	happen.
9	BY MR. ZIMMER:
10	Q If your model were consistently wrong
11	about the impact of high-volume trading on the
12	price of Navidea shares, subsequent to
13	February 14, 2020, would that call into question
14	its applicability on that date?
15	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
16	THE WITNESS: No. It's only what's
17	known or knowable.
18	So if I would have looked back and
19	saw that it was wrong, possibly, but
20	looking forward, there's no way to know
21	the future.
22	As of February 14, 2019, there's no
23	way to know at that time what was going to
24	happen in the future.
25	
1	

1	BY MR.	ZIMMER:
2	Q	Did you look at actual trading data for
3	Februa	ry 14, 2009?
4	А	Yes.
5		MR. KAZAN: Just a minute. I think
6		you got the date wrong.
7		MR. ZIMMER: I'm sorry.
8	BY MR.	ZIMMER:
9	Q	Did you look at actual trading data for
10	Februa	ry 14, 2019, and 2020?
11	А	Yes.
12	Q	Okay. Did you look to see if there were
13	high-v	olume trading days bracketing that time
14	period	? Higher-volume trading than on that date?
15	А	We look at we look we did a lookback
16	from t	hat looking back. I don't recall any
17	higher	-volume days.
18	Q	Did you look for them?
19	А	Yes.
20	Q	Okay. You don't think there were
21	А	I don't recall them
22	Q	more than 15 percent?
23	А	I don't recall any drastic movements in
24	the tr	ading volume.
25	Q	But you're talking about 15 percent.

1	Right?
2	A Yes.
3	Q Is the threshold. Right?
4	A That's what we're saying over an average
5	of time. That's what you can
6	Q Okay. Did you look back to see if there
7	were, in fact, trading days where the volume
8	exceeded 15 percent of the average daily trading
9	volume?
10	A No. I don't recall doing that.
11	Q Okay. So you didn't bother to look at
12	what the real-world impact of that might have
13	been?
14	A Again, we didn't do that specific
15	analysis.
16	Q Okay. And you didn't look at the known
17	time period the entire time up until the time
18	the date you did your analysis either.
19	Is that correct?
20	A What do you mean? From 2019 back? Is
21	that what you're asking?
22	Q Well, the approximate date that you
23	submitted this report was what? I believe
24	around November 15. Sometime in November of this
25	year. Correct?

	•
1	A Correct.
2	Q Did you look at the time period prior to,
3	you know, putting this in writing to see if the
4	actual outcomes of high-trading volume days was
5	consistent with what your model would predict?
6	A Again, at the time we did this analysis,
7	as of February 14, you'd only have historical.
8	You wouldn't have future information.
9	Q Understood. And you're assuming, then,
10	that the person who would be willing to buy the
11	shares would have access to it and would use your
12	model to price the stock?
13	A What I'm saying is, the person who's
14	buying this information as of February 14, 2019,
15	would only have historical data. He would not
16	have future data.
17	Q No. What I'm asking you is, Are you
18	saying that a buyer would use your the MPI
19	study to determine the price it was willing to
20	pay?
21	A Probably not, because it's a proprietary
22	model.
23	Q Okay. So would the stars just align and
24	they would somehow automatically pay that same
25	exact price? Is that how predictive your model

1	is?
2	A I don't know that it's that exact, but
3	it's an assumption.
4	Q Okay. And if someone were to say, "Hey,"
5	you know, "I commissioned MPI to do a study for
6	me, and this is all it's worth," is the potential
7	seller obligated to sell his shares on that date
8	if he doesn't like the price that's offered?
9	A No. Not that I'm aware.
10	Q And if someone holds restricted shares in
11	a publicly traded company and the price is not
12	sufficient to motivate them to sell on any given
13	day, and assuming they don't need the funds or
14	have any other reason to disgorge the stock, is it
15	fair to assume they would sell the stock on that
16	date?
17	A Again, I can't speculate what an
18	individual seller would do or individual buyers
19	would do.
20	Q Okay. Fair enough. But that's what
21	you're doing here. You're speculating that he
22	would sell it on the first day. Correct?
23	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
24	THE WITNESS: Our assumption is that
25	the sale would happen as soon as it's

1	available for sale.
2	BY MR. ZIMMER:
3	Q But an assumption is a speculation.
4	Right? It's a fancy-sounding one. It's
5	expensive. But an assumption is a speculation.
6	Correct?
7	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
8	THE WITNESS: It's an assumption. I
9	don't
10	BY MR. ZIMMER:
11	Q How does an assumption differ from a
12	speculation?
13	A A speculation is saying he would have sold
14	it at a certain block of time when it's the
15	highest price. I'm saying he sold it on the first
16	available date. That's the assumption.
17	Q Do you know anything about Dr. Golberg's
18	financial condition?
19	A No.
20	Q Do you know anything about his holdings in
21	Navidea?
22	A No.
23	MR. KAZAN: Asked and answered.
24	BY MR. ZIMMER:
25	Q Do you know anything about the knowledge

1	and research and information he had about Navidea
2	and its potential price changes over time?
3	A No.
4	Q Okay. But you assumed that he would sell
5	it on that date. How is that more than
6	speculation?
7	You don't even have inputs to speculate.
8	You simply assigned that date. Correct?
9	A I assumed that date. Yes.
10	Q Okay. What were the factors that went
11	into your assumption?
12	A That was the first available sale.
13	Q Did you take did you assume that he
- 4	
14	needed funds to fund his daily living?
15	needed funds to fund his daily living?  A No.
15	A No.
15 <b>16</b>	A No.  Q Did you assume he had better, higher uses
15 16 17	A No.  Q Did you assume he had better, higher uses for the funds as of that specific date?
15 16 17 18	A No.  Q Did you assume he had better, higher uses for the funds as of that specific date?  A No.
15 16 17 18 19	A No.  Q Did you assume he had better, higher uses for the funds as of that specific date?  A No.  Q Did you assume that he was offered an
15 16 17 18 19 20	A No.  Q Did you assume he had better, higher uses for the funds as of that specific date?  A No.  Q Did you assume that he was offered an attractive purchase price on that date?
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A No.  Q Did you assume he had better, higher uses for the funds as of that specific date?  A No.  Q Did you assume that he was offered an attractive purchase price on that date?  A No.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A No.  Q Did you assume he had better, higher uses for the funds as of that specific date?  A No.  Q Did you assume that he was offered an attractive purchase price on that date?  A No.  Q Okay. You kind of assumed that the price
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A No.  Q Did you assume he had better, higher uses for the funds as of that specific date?  A No.  Q Did you assume that he was offered an attractive purchase price on that date?  A No.  Q Okay. You kind of assumed that the price would have been remarkably lower than the market

1	THE WITNESS: What do you mean?
2	BY MR. ZIMMER:
3	Q 50-plus percent lower than the market
4	price, if he did a private placement on that day.
5	Right?
6	A It wouldn't be 50. It was like
7	40-something.
8	Q But you assumed that that would be the
9	date he would pick to sell?
10	MR. KAZAN: Objection to form.
11	THE WITNESS: That was my assumption.
12	MR. ZIMMER: Okay.
13	BY MR. ZIMMER:
14	Q Did you come up with that assumption, or
15	did someone ask you to assume that date?
16	A That was strictly math. I went to six
17	months and 18 months after the date of the
18	agreement.
19	Q Well, I understand. Was that was it
20	your was it your choice to use that date as the
21	assumed sale date or those two dates as the
22	assumed sale date, or did someone instruct you
23	that you should use those as the assumed sale
24	date?
25	A I don't recall how that came about. I

don't know. I don't remember. 1 2 You don't? Did you discuss it internally 3 at the firm? I discussed it with counsel. 4 Α No. 5 O Okav. And you don't recall how it came 6 about? 7 Α I don't. 8 Q Okay. Has Navidea stock been thinly traded throughout its history in your -- you know, 9 10 your assessment of thinly traded? 11 Α No. 12 When was it not thinly traded? O 13 I don't recall the dates, but there was a Α 14 point when it started trading more actively, 15 subsequent to February 2020. 16 So you looked at the subsequent history as 0 17 well? 18 I did, ves. Α Okay. When you talk about timing the 19 O 20 market, how is your assumption that these shares 21 would be sold on the very first day they could be 22 sold, regardless of financial condition, other opportunities, you know, available price, you 23 know, the heavy discount -- how is that any 24 25 different than timing the market that's just

1	negative for Dr. Golberg?
2	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
3	THE WITNESS: What do you mean?
4	BY MR. ZIMMER:
5	Q Well, aren't you, in essence, assuming
6	you're assuming that he would sell it on an actual
7	date certain. Right?
8	Not even a range of dates. Right?
9	A Correct. Yes.
10	Q How so was that a more valid assumption
11	than any other date that one might assume he would
12	sell the shares?
13	A Again, I can't speculate when he would
14	sell the shares or not sell the shares. My
15	assumption was he sold it when it could be sold.
16	Q But you say you can't speculate on when he
17	would.
18	A Correct.
19	Q But you assigned a specific date and went
20	through an entire 12-page is it a 12-page
21	report? I believe it's 12. I want to give you
22	full credit here.
23	A Fifteen pages.
24	Q Oh, 15.
25	A It doesn't include the exhibits at the

- end, of course. 1 2 Q I'll give you extra credit for that. 3 Α Okay. And it also does include some stuff about 4 Q 5 Macrophage that we'll get to later. 6 But you produced this whole entire report 7 based on the assumption that he would sell two 8 specific blocks of shares on two specific dates. 9 Right? 10 That's correct. Α 11 MR. KAZAN: Object to the form. 12 THE WITNESS: Sorry. 13 BY MR. ZIMMER: 14 And you don't consider that speculating on how he would time the market? 15 16 I think that has nothing to do with timing Α 17 the market. It's just a specific date when it 18 could be sold. Well, so is, like, May 10, 2020, or 19 0 20 whatever. And I'm -- just to be fair, I'm not
  - Like, how is that any different from any

referenced anywhere in this case.

picking -- even if it's coincidental, I'm not

suggesting a date that was picked by Mr. Orr or

25 other date in time as far as likelihood that he

21

22

23

1	would sell the shares on that date?
2	A Again, I can't speculate when he would
3	sell the shares. I just chose the date when the
4	restriction period was up.
5	Q Okay. If someone did some research into
6	Dr. Goldberg's financial condition and, you know,
7	market conditions and known information about
8	Navidea and trading history and financial
9	wherewithal and, you know, available price on
10	specific dates and picked a different date, would
11	that be any more speculative than your assumption
12	that he would sell them on that particular date?
13	Or less, if they had actual real-world
14	inputs to drive their assumption?
15	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
16	THE WITNESS: Again, I think any time
17	you look at a specific market timing, that
18	could be speculative. You don't know
19	sitting here today, you don't know when he
20	would have sold or not sold.
21	BY MR. ZIMMER:
22	Q Would information based on actual known
23	facts be more speculative an assumption than your
24	assumption, which is based on none of that?
25	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.

1	THE WITNESS: Again, there's no way
2	to speculate when he would or would not
3	have sold.
4	BY MR. ZIMMER:
5	Q But you did?
6	A I assumed, when the restriction was up, he
7	would sell. That was my assumption.
8	Q How is that not speculating on when he
9	would sell?
10	You picked a date in time to value his
11	shares based on an assumption he would sell them
12	on that date. Right?
13	MR. KAZAN: Object. Asked and
14	answered, and you're bordering on
15	argumentative at this point.
16	MR. ZIMMER: I disagree with the
17	argumentative point, and the asked and
18	answered this is in the context of an
19	inquiry here, so
20	BY MR. ZIMMER:
21	Q Is it correct?
22	A I picked a date that was my assumption.
23	Q And you don't you can differentiate
24	that, in terms of market timing, from anyone else
25	picking any other date? How?

1	A I can't. You can pick any date. You just
2	don't no one knows what date.
3	Q And you did. Right?
4	A I picked a date when the restrictions
5	lapsed.
6	Q What makes your date the right date?
7	A I don't know my date's the right date.
8	That's the assumption I made.
9	Q Okay. And how would you know if anyone
10	else's date was the right date?
11	A You wouldn't.
12	Q Okay. So now if the Navidea shares
13	you have two dates. Right?
14	You have February 2019 February 14,
15	2019, and February 14, 2020.
16	Right?
17	A Correct.
18	Q Even assuming you couldn't look at time
19	frames outside of that and I take issue
20	with as a
21	MR. KAZAN: Greg, I'm just going to
22	stop you. Ask the question. You're
23	starting to inject your personal
24	statements, and I'm going to object.
25	At a certain point, I'm going to

1	instruct him not to answer simply because
2	your question is not going to be clear.
3	MR. ZIMMER: Well, if you think my
4	question isn't clear, let me know, because
5	I want to make it clear.
6	And I grant you that this is a
7	complicated area, and I'm trying to
8	develop clear and meaningful questions for
9	him and get good information.
10	I'm not trying to trick you. As I
11	said, the record will reflect what you
12	said. Nothing I say you said is going to
13	change what you said. I'm not that kind
14	of a lawyer.
15	BY MR. ZIMMER:
16	Q So is it your position that you cannot
17	that if you want to apply your model and you want
18	to determine its predictive value, that you
19	cannot look at a date after February 14, 2020,
20	apply your model, and see whether it was correct
21	or not?
22	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
23	BY MR. ZIMMER:
24	Q As one way of determining the predictive
25	value of your model?

1	A What I'm saying is, as of either of these
2	dates, the February 14, '19, or February 14, '20,
3	you would not have future information. You would
4	only have historical information.
5	Q If you are using your 15 percent in your
6	model I think maybe refer to it that way.
7	Right?
8	You're using two separate inputs. You've
9	got all the things listed in the chart on the
10	bottom of page 10.
11	And let me just ask you sorry.
12	If we went through the chart on page 11,
13	which is for the later time period, would there
14	be material differences in your answers to those
15	questions about all of those variables?
16	I think there was one with respect to the
17	holding period.
18	A The only difference is well, obviously
19	the volatility changed, but the only difference is
20	the holding period was this model's the page
21	on page 11 is using the six-month holding
22	period.
23	Q And why does that one use the six-month
24	holding period?
25	A Because when we calculated, at the top of

1	page 10, for that second period, we said it would
2	take five quarters to sell.
3	Q It was a shorter predicted
4	A It was shorter.
5	Q time period needed to dribble the
6	shares out to the market, in your view, using the
7	same 15 percent. Right?
8	A That's correct.
9	Q So there were two components to your
10	analysis, basically, and one is the application of
11	the methodology of the MPI study. Right?
12	A Yes.
13	Q And the other one is the 15 percent input.
14	Right?
15	A Correct.
16	Q The others are kind of objective things.
17	Right?
18	A Correct.
19	Q The only variable that is not,
20	quote/unquote, "objective" is the holding period,
21	and that's based on the 15 percent. Correct?
22	A Correct.
23	Q Okay. So if one wanted to analyze the
24	predictive value of the combination of the
25	15 percent and the MPI study, couldn't one look at

1	anecdotal dates in various public shares and look
2	at high-trading volume days, applying the model as
3	of that date, and then look at the actual impact
4	on price to determine the predictive value of your
5	model? Wouldn't that be fair?
6	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
7	THE WITNESS: I'm not sure I
8	understand that.
9	BY MR. ZIMMER:
10	Q So the purpose of, for example, page 10
11	Right?
12	A Mm-hmm.
13	Q was to use your 15 percent of daily
14	trading volume assumption. Right?
15	A Correct. Yes.
16	Q Input that and some Navidea-specific
17	information into your model. Correct?
18	A Correct.
19	Q And come up with a predicted impact on
20	stock price. Right?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Of a sale of a high volume of shares into
23	the market. Correct?
24	A Correct.
25	Q Okay. If one wanted to double-check the

1	predictive value of the combination of the
2	15 percent and the MPI study methodology, couldn't
3	you go back over time, look at different
4	companies, and go to specific dates where there
5	were exceptionally high trading volumes, apply the
6	15 percent assumption, apply the MPI study
7	methodology, predict what the price impact would
8	have been on that date, and then compare it to the
9	actual?
10	Wouldn't that be one fair way to assess
11	the predictive value of the model?
12	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
13	THE WITNESS: Potentially.
14	BY MR. ZIMMER:
15	Q Yes or no? Potentially? I don't
16	understand what "potentially" means.
17	A I've never done that analysis, but you
18	could do it, I guess.
19	Q No, no. It's not doing the analysis.
20	The question is, Would that be a
21	reasonable way to double-check the predictive
22	value of this model?
23	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
24	THE WITNESS: If you had a big enough
25	population, you could. Yes.

1	BY MR. ZIMMER:
2	Q Okay. Because the point of this is to
3	predict, on any given day, what the impact of a
4	more than 15 percent increase in trading volume
5	would have on the price of the stock on that date.
6	Right?
7	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
8	THE WITNESS: Again, there's two
9	issues: the 15 percent and the model
10	itself.
11	BY MR. ZIMMER:
12	Q Well, the purpose of the analysis that you
13	did, by combining the 15 percent assumption with
14	the MPI study methodology, was to predict, for a
15	given day, what the impact of a certain volume of
16	trading would be on the price of the shares on
17	that day. Correct?
18	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
19	THE WITNESS: Correct. Yes.
20	BY MR. ZIMMER:
21	Q And would your model ever predict that the
22	price of the stock would go up when large blocks
23	of shares were traded?
24	A I don't know the answer to that.
25	Q Well, you must know the answer. Right?

1	I mean, you is it possible that, even
2	with one quarter to sell you know, you know how
3	this study I mean, there's only two
4	possibilities: one, you don't know what you
5	would get when you put into this model; or two,
6	this is a discount model that necessarily yields a
7	discount number.
8	I mean, it says here, "Predicted Private
9	Placement Discount."
10	A Yeah. It generates a discount. It
11	predicts a discount.
12	Q It would always predict a lower price.
13	Right?
14	A That's correct. Yes.
15	Q Okay. So if there were times where the
16	price is actually higher, that would be contrary
17	to the predictions of your model every time.
18	Right?
19	A That's correct. Yes.
20	Q Okay. Do you know if anyone has ever done
21	any kind of a secondary or different type of
22	analysis to try to double-check the accuracy of
23	the predictions made by the combination of the
24	15 percent of daily trading volume thresholds and
25	the MPI study methodology?
I	

1	A No.
2	Q You don't know whether they have, or you
3	know they haven't?
4	A I don't know whether they have.
5	Q Okay. Have you ever heard it discussed
6	within the firm?
7	A No.
8	Q Okay. Have you ever considered, before
9	applying it, whether you should do some kind of
10	real-world reality check to see how predictive it
11	actually is?
12	A No.
13	Q It's kind of just on the shelf, and when
14	you need to predict a discount, you pull this off
15	the shelf and you use your 15 percent and
16	you and that is the way that your firm values
17	the impact of high-volume trading on publicly
18	traded shares. Right?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Okay. I mean, what's your understanding
21	of how peer review works?
22	A My understanding of peer review is someone
23	else in the industry reads your analysis.
24	Q Do they vet it? Do they try to
25	double-check it? Do they try to confirm its

1	usefulness or no?
2	A That, I don't know.
3	Q You don't know. Okay.
4	Have you ever, on your own initiative,
5	outside an engagement, just applied the
6	combination of the 15 percent of daily trading
7	volume assumption and the methodology on any given
8	day just to see whether it accurately predicted
9	reality?
10	A No.
11	Q Do you know if anyone at the firm ever
12	has?
13	A Not that I'm aware of.
14	Q Why wouldn't you try to do that before you
15	used it in an opinion like this?
16	A Because the 15 percent is a basic market
17	guideline that we get from traders.
18	Q No, no. We've crossed that bridge. Okay?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Right or wrong, you're using that same
21	number throughout.
22	But you have a combination approach here,
23	which is to incorporate the 15 percent of daily
24	trading volume threshold into the MPI study
25	methodology. Right?

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1	A Correct.
2	Q When you want to value the impact of high
3	trading volume on the price of a publicly traded
4	stock. Right?
5	A Correct.
6	Q Did it ever occur to you that that is
7	something that could be done on any given date on
8	any given stock, and you can actually get a
9	reality check or double-check the predictive value
10	if you did that on a day or two just to see what
11	happened anecdotally?
12	A You'd have to do it over a long period of
13	time. And, again, you don't know if it happens
14	on one day, you don't know that it's going to
15	happen on the next day.
16	Q But if it if you don't know if it's
17	wrong, it's wrong. Right?
18	A True.
19	Q So if you were going to predict something
20	and reality says it's more likely wrong than not
21	in this particular instance, then what's the value
22	of it?
23	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
24	BY MR. ZIMMER:
25	Q Just to stand on theory?

1	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
2	THE WITNESS: Again, you'd have to
3	look at a number of stocks over a period
4	of time to see what the market does.
5	BY MR. ZIMMER:
6	Q Okay. But if you used this on a specific
7	date on a specific stock and it was completely
8	wrong, that wouldn't impact your willingness to
9	use it repeatedly?
10	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
11	THE WITNESS: Again, you'd have to
12	look at it over time.
13	BY MR. ZIMMER:
14	Q No, no. What I'm saying is if you did
15	apply it on a single day and the results were
16	off-the-chart opposite of what this would predict,
17	would that raise any question in your mind as to
18	whether you should use it going forward?
19	A Again, one instance, you don't know
20	the you don't know if it's going to happen
21	every time or not. So, again, it could be off one
22	day. That's possible.
23	Q Okay. And it could easily be off on
24	January on February 14, 2019, or February 14,
25	2020?

1	A It's possible.
2	Q But you think it would be more accurate
3	than real-world evidence of what the impact of
4	high-volume trading days was upon share price?
5	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
6	THE WITNESS: Again, it's a
7	predictive model, so you don't know unless
8	you you'd have to look historically at
9	the numbers.
10	BY MR. ZIMMER:
11	Q But could you use it to when you say
12	"predictive," you are linking predictive to
13	forward-looking. But you
14	A Correct.
15	Q never used it forward-looking. You
16	always used it on dates in the past.
17	When you did your report, February 14,
18	2019, was long in the past. Correct?
19	A That's correct.
20	Q And when you did your report, February 14,
21	2020, was long in the past. Right?
22	A That's correct.
23	Q So you could have just as easily looked at
24	the Navidea trading information and applied it to
25	other dates too right? and seen if this was

1	actually predictive of what happened on any number
2	of those dates right? to determine whether
3	it was appropriate to use it to predict the impact
4	of high-volume trading on Navidea's share price,
5	couldn't you?
6	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
7	THE WITNESS: The issue is that, as
8	of February 14, a buyer would not have the
9	that information, so he wouldn't be able
10	to do that.
11	BY MR. ZIMMER:
12	Q But if you looked back even if you say
13	you want to look back from that date if you
14	look back from February 14, 2020, and looked at
15	high volume wouldn't it make sense to
16	double-check to say, Okay. There have been
17	however many high-volume trading in your mind,
18	high-volume trading, more than 15 percent
19	right? you know, in the history of the stock
20	that would be known to someone on February 14,
21	2020.
22	I could take my assumption, apply my
23	methodology, and see what would have happened on
24	this date, on this date, on this date, on this
25	date, on this date, just to see if there's

1	something	unique	 or	not	even	unique,	but	

- 2 something specific to Navidea -- it could be also
- 3 specific to other companies -- that renders this
- 4 assumption and model not a reliable predictor of
- 5 the impact of trading volume on share price.
- 6 You could do that. Right?
- 7 MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
- 8 THE WITNESS: We could do that, yes.
- 9 BY MR. ZIMMER:
- 10 Q Did you do it?
- 11 A No.
- 12 Q Okay. Now, you opined that Mr. Orr did
- 13 not take into consideration the thinly traded
- 14 nature of Navidea shares.
- What's that opinion based on?
- 16 A That was on page 13 of my report. Or it
- 17 actually starts on page 12.
- 18 O Great.
- 19 A Essentially what we're saying is it would
- 20 take -- he didn't take into account that it would
- 21 take more than one quarter to sell the shares. He
- 22 just assumed he could go down and sell them.
- 23 Q But what you really mean is -- you said
- 24 the 15 percent is not peer reviewed or, you know,
- 25 Holy Grail. Right? Come down from the mountain

- 1 or anything.
- 2 He did not -- clearly, he didn't use your
- 3 assumption as to how long it would take to dispose
- 4 of the shares without affecting the market.
- 5 Right?
- 6 A That's correct. Yes.
- 7 Q Is that what you're taking issue with, is
- 8 that he didn't use your assumption?
- 9 A I'm saying he didn't do any assumption.
- 10 He didn't do anything.
- 11 Q Well, how do you know that?
- 12 A It wasn't in his report. He just said,
- 13 "Here's the stock. Here's the price on that
- 14 day."
- 15 Q Right.
- 16 A So he assumed you could sell it all on the
- 17 same day.
- 18 Q Okay. You say he didn't take into account
- 19 the thinly traded nature of Navidea stock.
- Isn't what you're actually saying, In my
- 21 opinion, the thinly traded nature of Navidea stock
- 22 would prevent it from all being sold on a single
- 23 day without impacting price?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Q You're not -- you don't know, literally,

_	
1	that he didn't take it into account.
2	You're saying, if he had used your
3	assumptions, clearly, and your model, it clearly
4	wouldn't have come out with that result. Correct?
5	A Correct.
6	Q And that's basically what your opinion is:
7	You think he should have. Correct?
8	A Correct.
9	Q Okay. But, again, do you know whether
10	this is the only is your proprietary I guess
11	it would great if it was.
12	Is your proprietary model combined with
13	this 15 percent assumption the only way that one
14	could attempt to take into account the thinly
15	traded nature of Navidea stock when trying to
16	value shares?
17	A No.
18	Q Okay. And does your analysis assume
19	well, let me ask you first, are you aware that
20	there were restrictive legends placed on shares
21	issued in Dr. Golberg's name related to a lockup
22	agreement and an escrow agreement?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Okay. And that was in addition to a
25	restrictive legend saying that the shares had not

1	been publicly registered. Right?
2	A That's my understanding. Yes.
3	Q Okay. Did your did any of the shares
4	that formed excuse me.
5	Did any of the shares included in private
6	placements that formed the basis for the MPI study
7	involve restrictive legends like the ones put on
8	the shares issued in Dr. Golberg's name relating
9	to an independent lockup and escrow agreement,
10	rather than just Regulation D?
11	A I don't know the answer to that.
12	Q Okay. Does your assumption that he would
13	sell the shares on those dates assume that those
14	restrictive legends had been removed on those
15	dates?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Okay. And do you disagree that the
18	shares wouldn't be salable with those legends on
19	them?
20	MR. KAZAN: Object to form.
21	THE WITNESS: Can you repeat that?
22	BY MR. ZIMMER:
23	Q Do you disagree with the fact that shares
24	with those two restrictive legends regarding a
25	lockup period and an escrow period made the shares

1	nonsala	ble?
2	А	Correct. I agree.
3	Q	Do you know whether Dr. Golberg ever asked
4	to have	the legends removed?
5	А	I do not.
6	Q	Do you know whether Navidea ever refused
7	to remo	ve the legends?
8	А	I do not.
9	Q	Okay. Are you still okay? I'm going to
10	move on	•
11	А	How much longer do we have?
12	Q	Much less time. Yeah. I predicted 2:00.
13		I will want to take a little time to go
14	over my	notes before we wrap up, but certainly we
15	will be	done with the Macrophage portion by two
16	o'clock	. It's 1:05 now.
17	А	Okay. We can finish up.
18	Q	Okay. So you state in your report that
19	there w	ere three types of potential valuation
20	analyse	s that can be done on a company. Correct?
21	А	Correct.
22	Q	Can you just state what they are?
23	А	There's an asset approach, an income
24	approac	h, and a market approach.
25	Q	Is the asset also sometimes referred to as

2 A No.  3 Q Is that what you're referring to?  4 A Not really. Basically, an asset approach  5 is you take all of the assets at market value les  6 the debt at market value.  7 Q Market value as opposed to book value?  8 A Correct.  9 Q Is book value also a way to value a	.?	1
A Not really. Basically, an asset approach is you take all of the assets at market value les the debt at market value.  Q Market value as opposed to book value?  A Correct.  Q Is book value also a way to value a		2
5 is you take all of the assets at market value les 6 the debt at market value. 7 Q Market value as opposed to book value? 8 A Correct. 9 Q Is book value also a way to value a	t you're referring to?	3
6 the debt at market value.  7 Q Market value as opposed to book value?  8 A Correct.  9 Q Is book value also a way to value a	Basically, an asset approach	4
7 Q Market value as opposed to book value? 8 A Correct. 9 Q Is book value also a way to value a	the assets at market value less	5
8 A Correct. 9 Q Is book value also a way to value a	value.	6
9 Q Is book value also a way to value a	e as opposed to book value?	7
		8
	ue also a way to value a	9
10 company?		10
11 A No, not particularly. It depends on the	ticularly. It depends on the	11
12 company, but generally, no.	lly, no.	12
13 Q Okay. And why is that?	why is that?	13
14 A Because book value is historical cost,	k value is historical cost,	14
15 whereas valuation is typically market value.	s typically market value.	15
16 Q Okay.		16
17 A There are exceptions to that.	xceptions to that.	17
18 Q Okay. But that if were it appropriate	that if were it appropriate,	18
19 I mean, that would just be a fourth. Right?	just be a fourth. Right?	19
20 I'm just trying to understand that we're	ying to understand that we're	20
21 talking about the same thing as we talk.	ame thing as we talk.	21
22 So when you say an "asset value," you're	say an "asset value," you're	22
23 talking about an independent valuation of the	dependent valuation of the	23
24 assets, not going off what's recorded in the	ff what's recorded in the	24
25 books. Correct?		25

1	A Well, there are cases where the assets of
2	a company reflect market value, such as a bank
3	or
4	Q Meaning they're not they're
5	advertised
6	A They market to market.
7	Q Okay. And you talk about the market
8	approach. Right?
9	You said that the way to conduct a market
10	analysis is to look at comparable compensation.
11	Is that right?
12	A That's one way, yes.
13	Q How that would work?
14	A Basically, you can go out and either look
15	at other publicly traded companies in the same
16	market or you can go look at transactions in
17	either private or public companies.
18	Q And when you say, "publicly traded," is
19	that just because the information is available?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Okay. And so there's nothing and is
22	the distinction between publicly traded and not
23	publicly traded meaningless in terms of the value
24	of the companies?
25	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.

1	THE WITNESS: No, because you can
2	look at public companies in the same
3	industry and come up with market multiples
4	and market indications, or can you look at
5	transactions.
6	So sometimes you'll have private
7	companies that sold and you can determine
8	indications of value from those private
9	companies.
10	BY MR. ZIMMER:
11	Q How would you get that information?
12	A We have access to databases that report
13	the sales, so they give us all the metrics we
14	need.
15	Q Like, what's the basis for the reporting
16	on that? Do you know?
17	A What do you mean?
18	Q Well, you said you have access to
19	databases. Do you know where they get their
20	information?
21	Is that, like, they review documents?
22	How do they get that information that you
23	get from your, you know
24	A They have there are brokers that report
25	the deals to the database company.

1	Q Okay. So it's reported.
2	A There's a couple sources. One is
3	reported. The other way is there's public
4	companies that buy private companies, and that's
5	disclosed. So you could there's databases or
6	information sources that give you that
7	information.
8	Q Okay. If there were recent transactions
9	in the same company, would those be instructive?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Okay. Are you familiar with the concept
12	of a bona fide offer?
13	A That's a legal term, but I know that
14	offer
15	Q Well, I'm not using it in a legal sense,
16	but, you know, an actual credible offer to
17	purchase.
18	Would you consider that a meaningful input
19	in a market analysis?
20	A We would look at that, yes.
21	Q Okay. It's something you would consider?
22	A Yes.
23	Q Okay. How would you know about that?
24	Is there, like, a resource you would use
25	to look for those types of offers as opposed to

1	closed transactions?
2	A Well, if there's offers, usually the
3	company discloses that to us.
4	Q The company would disclose it to you?
5	A Absolutely.
6	Q And how do you know whether those
7	disclosures are, you know, reliable? accurate?
8	A Well, we usually look at the offers that
9	come in. We use that in certain situations.
10	Q Okay. And it would be kind of a judgment
11	as to whether it's reliable?
12	A Well, it depends. Like, if there's
13	multiple offers sometimes you get a case where
14	there's multiple offers on the table and you
15	figure out, like
16	Q What I'm saying is, since it's not a
17	completed transaction, your firm would use some
18	type of, you know, discretion to determine whether
19	the information was credible since it wasn't,
20	like, verifiably completed already.
21	Is that right?
22	A Well, there's a lot of situations that can
23	happen. I mean, you can get an offer usually
24	you get a letter of intent first, which gives you
25	kind of an indication of the value. Then they'll

1	go through a due diligence process, and then they
2	come up with a purchase agreement.
3	Q Okay. Did you know that Navidea had told
4	the New York Stock Exchange that it was expecting
5	investments of \$10 and 15 million in Macrophage?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Okay. And were you aware that Navidea was
8	under I don't mean it in a pejorative way, but
9	under a threat, potentially, of delisting from the
10	New York Stock Exchange based, in part, on
11	shareholder equity requirements?
12	A I was aware of that, yes.
13	Q Okay. Do you know how seriously that was
14	taken as a concern inside of Navidea?
15	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
16	THE WITNESS: No.
17	BY MR. ZIMMER:
18	Q Okay. You didn't look at any board
19	minutes or deposition testimony or anything about
20	how seriously they took that threat and how they
21	perceived it with respect to the company's future?

Α

Q

No.

22

23

24

25

CEO, CFO, and COO, same person, of Navidea who

made representations to the New York Stock

Okay. And did you know that it was the

1	Exchange?
2	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
3	THE WITNESS: No.
4	BY MR. ZIMMER:
5	Q Do you know that they were made in order
6	to address New York Stock Exchange's concerns
7	about shareholder equity in the context of trying
8	to avoid delisting?
9	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
10	THE WITNESS: Again, I don't know.
11	BY MR. ZIMMER:
12	Q You don't know?
13	A I don't know.
14	Q Are you aware of the requirements about
15	accurate statements to regulators by officers of
16	public companies?
17	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
18	THE WITNESS: From a layman's point
19	of view, but not from a legal point view,
20	yes.
21	BY MR. ZIMMER:
22	Q What's your understanding?
23	A Well, my understanding is that it's
24	there's criminal issues with making false
25	statements to the New York Stock Exchange.

1	Q Okay. I think, in your report, you take
2	issue with Mr. Orr's consideration of those
3	statements. You go into greater detail about he
4	doesn't talk about what type of interest, what
5	percentage of interest, and things of that nature.
6	Are you finding fault with his considering
7	those statements to the New York Stock Exchange
8	under those circumstances, or are you just saying
9	that a more detailed analysis was required?
10	A I'm just saying that there is a more
11	detailed analysis required.
12	Q Okay. Did you know that, under the
13	August 14 agreement, the intent was to give
14	Dr. Golberg voting control of Macrophage?
15	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
16	THE WITNESS: Yes.
17	MR. ZIMMER: Okay.
18	BY MR. ZIMMER:
19	Q You talked about people wanting well,
20	okay. Let me back up a little bit.
21	The representation to the stock exchange
22	about these offers was made in the context of a
23	representation that Macrophage's financial results
24	would continue to be consolidated with Navidea's
25	financial results and, therefore, an influx of

1	capital into Macrophage would impact Navidea's
2	shareholder equity.
3	Were you aware that that was the nature of
4	the representation?
5	A No.
6	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
7	THE WITNESS: Sorry.
8	MR. ZIMMER: Okay. If you would
9	pause for a second, especially when I ask
10	good questions.
11	BY MR. ZIMMER:
12	Q Do you know what the requirements are for
13	a public requirements or do you know what
14	the circumstances are under which a public company
15	may consolidate the financial results of a
16	subsidiary for report purposes?
17	A Not off the top of my head.
18	Q You don't. Okay.
19	Do you know if it has to do with the
20	percentage of ownership?
21	A That's my understanding.
22	Q Okay. So if Navidea's representing that
23	they're going to consolidate the financial results
24	post investment, isn't it reasonable to make an
25	assumption that Navidea would retain the necessary

1	percentage of ownership to consolidate?
2	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
3	THE WITNESS: Again, that's an
4	accounting issue.
5	BY MR. ZIMMER:
6	Q I thought you were an accountant.
7	A I am an accountant. But that's public
8	reporting, and those rules have changed since I
9	did public reporting.
10	Q Okay. You would not expect, though, the
11	CEO of a public company to make knowingly false
12	statements to the New York Stock Exchange about
13	something like that. Right?
14	A Again, I can't speculate.
15	Q Okay. But your understanding is there
16	would be criminal penalties if they did?
17	A That's my understanding, yes.
18	Q Okay. Does the existence of criminal
19	penalties from misstatements like that lend some
20	credibility to statements when you're trying
21	to you said you have to do a little bit of an
22	analysis to see whether you could use the
23	company-provided information.
24	If they said, "Look, we've made these
25	statements to regulators under penalty of

1 perjury," I mean, would that be a factor
--

- 2 take into consideration when you were trying to
- 3 decide whether to use that information as part of
- 4 your analysis?
- 5 A Again, if we had an offer and we had the
- 6 details, we'd use it.
- 7 Q Well, if you had information from the
- 8 company, it may not have been as concrete, but
- 9 they said, "Look, we've told our regulators that
- 10 this was going to happen, under penalty of
- 11 perjury," would that carry some weight in terms of
- 12 the credibility of the information?
- 13 A As far as it existed, yes. We would say
- 14 ves, it existed.
- 15 Q No. As far as whether it was accurate,
- 16 that it was true, that they weren't making it up.
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 O Okay. So if one was familiar with the
- 19 ownership percentage that a public company would
- 20 have to retain in order to consolidate, couldn't
- 21 one back out the percentage of ownership the
- 22 company could possibly sell and still be left with
- 23 the required amount -- percentage to consolidate
- 24 financial results?
- 25 A What do you mean? In terms of coming up

1	with value?
2	Q Well, let me just give you and, again,
3	this is illustrative.
4	If one needed to have a 51 percent
5	ownership in a company to consolidate and one
6	owned 95 percent of the company, then could one
7	sell 95 percent of the company and continue to
8	consolidate?
9	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
10	THE WITNESS: I don't understand the
11	question. Could you repeat the question?
12	MR. ZIMMER: Yes.
13	BY MR. ZIMMER:
14	Q If the consolidation rules the public
15	reporting rules required a 51 percent ownership
16	A That's your assumption.
17	Q Assumption.
18	A Okay.
19	Q in order to consolidate financial
20	results of a subsidiary, and the public company
21	owned 95 percent of the subsidiary, could it sell
22	95 percent of the subsidiary and continue to
23	consolidate?
24	A No.
25	Q You'd have to subtract the 51 percent they

1	would be required to hold. Correct?
2	A Right.
3	Q Okay. Now, you also talked about
4	preferred shares.
5	A Correct.
6	Q What is the implication of what you're
7	saying there in terms of value?
8	A Well, in order to like, my
9	understanding is we were talking about common
10	shares. So if someone came in and bought
11	preferred shares, that may not give us an
12	indication of value of the common shares.
13	Q Okay. If it required a shareholder vote
14	to issue preferred shares and the August agreement
15	gave Dr. Golberg voting control and there had
16	never been any discussion of issuing additional
17	common shares in connection with those two
18	investments, then that would indicate that they
19	were not going to be preferred shares.
20	Correct?
21	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
22	THE WITNESS: I don't know. I can't
23	speculate.
24	BY MR. ZIMMER:
25	Q You can't speculate if if a company's

1	represented that they're in discussions to sell an
2	ownership interest in a company where it owns
3	95 percent of the common interest and no
4	preferred okay? and it does not have the
5	power, nor has it ever discussed issuing more
6	preferred shares, and yet it's telling a regulator
7	that it's going to be getting these investments
8	and consolidating, that doesn't that doesn't
9	speak to whether or not they could have been
10	contemplating selling preferred shares?
11	MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
12	THE WITNESS: Again, I don't know if
13	they had the power or don't have the power
14	to sell preferred shares.
15	BY MR. ZIMMER:
16	Q Okay. Assume they don't have the power to
17	issue preferred shares
18	A Okay.
19	Q and assume they had never discussed
20	issuing preferred shares with the people who do
21	A Okay.
22	Q and assume they have told the regulator
23	that they're expecting two large investments
24	A Okay.
25	Q which would be cash in, and the only

- 1 thing they have to sell is common shares, would
- 2 that require one to assume they were going to be
- 3 selling common shares and in an amount low enough
- 4 to allow them to continue to consolidate?
- 5 MR. KAZAN: Object to the form.
- 6 THE WITNESS: That's a fair
- 7 assumption, yes.
- 8 BY MR. ZIMMER:
- 9 Q You opine that Dr. Golberg -- I'm sorry.
- 10 You opine that Mr. Orr did not deduct the
- 11 present value of Navidea's shares from his damages
- 12 analysis. What does that mean?
- 13 A No. My last point?
- 14 Q Yes.
- 15 A Oh, I was just saying that if they were
- 16 to -- if he got the shares today, he didn't
- 17 consider that. So if he had tradeable shares
- 18 today, he didn't take that out of this damages.
- 19 O Well, when you say, "if he had tradable
- 20 shares," what does that mean?
- 21 A It means if they issued him the stock and
- 22 cleared the legends on the stock.
- 23 Q Okay. But if Mr. Orr were opining on a
- 24 damages amount that doesn't include a remedy of
- 25 specific performance of issuing the shares, in

1	that circumstance, there would be no basis to
2	deduct the value of the shares. Right?
3	A That's correct. Yes.
4	Q You're just looking for money?
5	A Pardon?
6	Q You're just looking for the value. You're
7	not looking to have the shares and have the
8	difference in value?
9	A Correct.
10	Q Okay.
11	MR. ZIMMER: Why don't we take five
12	minutes and let me look through my notes?
13	MR. KAZAN: Sure.
14	MR. ZIMMER: We're getting close.
15	(A recess was held off the record.)
16	MR. ZIMMER: Back on the record.
17	BY MR. ZIMMER:
18	Q Do you know that Navidea claims that, to
19	this day, the prerequisites to issuing the shares
20	to Dr. Golberg may not have occurred and that
21	they're not even owed to him yet?
22	A No. I'm not aware of that.
23	Q That didn't play any role in your
24	analysis?
25	A No.

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1	MR. ZIMMER: That's it.	
2	MR. KAZAN: Oh.	
3	MR. ZIMMER: We're done.	
4	MR. KAZAN: I don't have any	
5	questions.	
6	THE COURT REPORTER: Attorney Kazan,	
7	do you have a preference for the format of	
8	your transcript?	
9	MR. KAZAN: PDF is fine.	
10	THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.	
11	(The witness was dismissed, and the	
12	deposition was concluded at 1:42 p.m.)	
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1	CERTIFICATE OF DEPONENT
2	
3	I, WILLIAM F. MURRAY, ASA, CPA/ABV, CFF, have
4	read the foregoing transcript of the testimony
5	given, and it is true and accurate, to the best of
6	my knowledge, as originally transcribed and/or
7	noted on the attached Errata Sheet.
8	
9	
10	WILLIAM F. MURRAY, ASA, CPA/ABV, CFF
11	
12	Subscribed to and sworn to before me on
13	this , 2021.
14	
15	
16	Notary Public
17	My Commission expires:
18	
19	1.10
20	1:19-cv-01578-VEC
21	NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS
22	-vs-
23	MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D.
24	WILLIAM F. MURRAY, ASA - DECEMBER 6, 2021
25	WJL

1 2	ERRATA SHEET: Please note any error(s) and/or correction(s) on this sheet. The rules require a reason for any change or correction. It may be
3	general, such as "to correct stenographic error" or "to clarify the record" or "to conform with the facts."
4	
5	To: Barry M. Kazan, Esq.
6	Re: Navidea Biopharmaceuticals, Inc. v. Michael M. Goldberg, M.D.
7	Deposition of William Murray, ASA, held on
8	December 6, 2021
9	Page   Line   Correction   Reason For Change
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1	STATE OF CONNECTICUT
2	COUNTY OF TOLLAND
3	I, Wendy J. Leard, a notary public for the
4	State of Connecticut, do hereby certify that the
5	deposition of WILLIAM F. MURRAY, ASA, CPA/ABV,
6	CFF, a witness, was taken before me pursuant to
7	the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, held at the
8	offices of Halloran & Sage, 225 Asylum Street,
9	Hartford, Connecticut, commencing at 9:44 a.m., on
10	Monday, December 6, 2021.
11	I further certify that the deponent was first
12	sworn by me to tell the truth, the whole truth,
13	and nothing but the truth, and was examined by
14	counsel, and his testimony stenographically
15	reported by me and subsequently transcribed as
16	hereinbefore appears.
17	I further certify that I am not related to
18	the parties hereto or their counsel, and that I am
19	not in any way interested in the event of said
20	cause.
21	Dated at Somers, Connecticut, this 13th day
22	of December, 2021. Wendy J. Glard
23	Wendy J. Leard
24	Notary Public
25	My Commission Expires May 31, 2022

**	imam F. Murray, CI A/A	BV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/20.	21 Index: \$1015
	18 105:1,	151:12,21	15,18,23
Exhibits	2,5,7,11	<b>115</b> 65:25	25:4,16,23
	106:14,16	66:2	28:15,24
MurrayW A	108:3,11,	00.2	29:13,16
3:9	15 134:24	<b>12</b> 88:3,21	44:17,24,
		99:6,8	25 45:5,14
\$	<b>1.4289</b> 99:1	122:14,16	47:13 50:4
	<b>10</b> 21:11	145:21	57:5 59:3,
<b>\$10</b> 173:5	44:19,22	163:17	9,10 70:8,
<b>\$7.50</b> 96:16	45:8,10	10	9 71:5
7	46:2,5,9	12-month	79:6 86:8
	49:18	89:16,21,	
0	56:25	22 90:1,9,	89:20
<b>o</b> 61:15	57:1,3,12	14 91:6,	131:8,9
88:22	64:12,23	11,13,14	133:18
103:25	65:11	110:8	134:14,25
104:2,3,22		122:13,19	135:15,17,
105:1,3,12	68:24 70:5	12-page	25 136:4,
	74:3 75:22	145:20	13,22
<b>09</b> 86:24			137:3,10
	77:11	<b>12-year</b> 89:6	139:7,14
1	79:16	<b>13</b> 44:20	149:14,15
	81:11	45:18	150:19
1 20:8	85:18,22	86:20	151:2
77:13	87:22	163:16	160:24
88:22	99:22	12 500 44.10	161:17,20
92:11,13	107:12	13,500 44:18	162:8,14,
94:19,20	121:12	13,500,000	20 175:13
96:2,12	130:1,4	44:21	<b>144</b> 52:12
99:12	133:11	46:12	62:12
100:5,6,	146:19	70:10	
12,14,21	151:10	13,500,000-	100:7,13,
101:3,10,	152:1	share 76:11	22,23,24,
14,20,23,	153:10		25 101:5,
24 102:8,	<b>100</b> 65:18,	<b>14</b> 16:20	7,9,12
11,18,21	20,23	17:8,16,21	
103:3,14,	95:20 99:9	18:7 19:3,	111:7,22
16,23		13 20:4,15	<b>14th</b> 23:5
104:2,4,8,	<b>11</b> 56:25	21:10	
101-2,1,0,	57:1	22:6,12,	<b>15</b> 65:14
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·	·

W	mam F. Murray, CPA/A	BV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2	2021 Index: 1650-plus
66:6,13	<b>16</b> 71:4	29:13,16	23,514,540
67:6,11,	<b>18</b> 21:23	32:3 44:25	46:2
13,15,16,	24:9	50:4 63:19	<b>25</b> 61:21
21 70:13	25:17,22	64:4 69:18	
71:14,19	143:17	<b>2019</b> 16:7	<b>25th</b> 58:6
73:13		20:8	61:13,24
74:20	<b>19</b> 86:11	30:10,24	69:8 74:5,
76:7,10,23	151:2	32:6	10 81:23
78:25	1933 18:10,	44:17,25	<b>27,000</b> 66:3
79:15,24	19	50:4 57:5	<b>27,156</b> 65:12
80:11	<b>1990</b> 62:20	59:3,9,10	_
81:6,11,14	63:10	79:6 86:8	<b>2:00</b> 167:12
101:18		131:8,9	
102:14,17,	<b>1997</b> 63:10	133:18	3
24 103:3	<b>1:05</b> 167:16	134:14	<b>3</b> 77:13
109:13	<b>1:42</b> 184:12	135:25	
120:18		136:4,22	86:9,13,25 88:16,20
121:8,13	2	137:10	89:8 90:24
130:3,6,10		138:20	91:4 110:3
131:19,21	<b>2</b> 77:13	139:14	123:1
132:1	<b>2.8</b> 87:2	149:14,15	
133:3,5,13		160:24	30-year
137:22,25	<b>20</b> 151:2	161:18	86:2,4
138:8,24	2008 63:24,	<b>2020</b> 25:23	
145:24	25	30:11,25	4
151:5	<b>2009</b> 86:23	134:14,25	4 77 • 1 2
152:7,13,	87:12	135:15,18	<b>4</b> 77:13
21,25	137:3	136:13	<b>4,000</b> 66:3
153:13		137:10	40-something
154:2,6	<b>2011</b> 125:17	144:15	143:7
155:4,9,13	126:25	146:19	
156:24 157:15	129:21	149:15	5
157.15	<b>2018</b> 16:21	150:19	
23 162:18	17:8,16	160:25	50 99:8,22
163:24	19:3 20:4	161:21	100:1
165:13	22:9,12,16	162:14,21	143:6
173:5	23:6	·	50-plus
1,2.2		<b>2021</b> 87:12	20 P±02

	mam F. Murray, CFA/A	BV/CFF, ASA 011 12/00/2	021 Index: 500actual
143:3	<b>75</b> 61:21	128:15	acknowledge
<b>500</b> 89:15,	<b>75th</b> 58:6	130:12,25	50:25
19 110:8,	61:14,24	access 39:19	across-the-
12	69:8 74:5,	139:11	board 81:8
<b>51</b> 179:4,	10	170:12,18	Act 18:10,
15,25		account	18
53 64:24	8	21:12,18	action 5:17
65:2 70:5,	- 0 0 1	24:5,7,10	
11,13	8 8:3 43:1	34:19	actively
76:11 79:9	51:22,24	47:6,20	31:22 46:5
86:19	125:17,18	88:18 89:3	144:14
87:23	80 133:11	94:21 95:1	actual 23:18
99:23	<b>82.2</b> 58:22	163:20	43:15,25
	59:4	164:18	46:4 61:6,
53-month		165:1,14	11,23
122:17	9	accountant	69:11
53-quarter		8:25	74:14,21
65:7 76:24	<b>9</b> 63:9	104:25	77:2 79:4
90:6	77:12	177:6,7	82:2 86:16
122:18	90 44:3,9,	accounting	89:19
	12,13	7:17,21,23	92:23
6	<b>95</b> 179:6,7,	8:3 10:16,	93:14,25
6 25.6 12	21,22	25 11:4,11	94:4,16 95:21 96:8
<b>6</b> 25:6,12	181:3	12:23 13:8	109:22
		177:4	110:10,12
7	<b>96</b> 62:23	2.661172.611	116:6
<b>7</b> 30:7		accuracy 132:18	120:21
37:19	A	156:22	123:3,4
38:10	absolute		131:10
44:17	107:15	accurate	135:19,22
51:24		161:2	137:2,9
<b>7.50</b> 96:17,	Absolutely	172:7	139:4
18,19	56:20	174:15	145:6
97:11,15,	172:5	178:15	147:13,22
18	accepted	accurately	153:3
	123:8	158:8	154:9

171:16	affected	amount 55:10	
	34:13,21		30:19
add 106:1	35:6,17		51:13,15
added 121:14	38:8 113:8		152:23
addenda 7:4	114:13	182:3,24	
124:2			analyzing
124.2	affecting	<b>ample</b> 28:20	53:3
addition	75:25	analogy 78:5	Anchin 8:16,
28:24 46:9		1	17 12:22,
165:24	129:5	analyses 167:20	23
additional	164:4		
63:8 65:23	affects	analysis	anecdotal
75:23	16:22	20:11	68:1 72:15
180:16		24:17	153:1
	after-market	31:21	anecdotally
address	9:13	42:23	159:11
118:21	agree 23:4	47:21	anecdotical
128:4	167:2	53:17,21	68:3
174:6	agreement	54:4,20	
adds 105:8	17:6,9,19,	81:3,5	announced
. 44 00.01	21,22	118:23,25	45:15
adjust 88:21	18:1,3,8,	129:22	announcements
adjustment	13 19:13,	133:22	35:4,16,
74:9	17 20:15,	138:15,18	22,25 36:4
advertised	22 21:2,	139:6	•
169:5	11,14 25:5	152:10	annual 94:8
	28:15,25	154:17,19	answers 5:25
Advisors		155:12	105:2
8:12,13	45:6,15	156:22	151:14
Aetna 9:7,8,	47:13	157:23	antidilution
18	143:18	165:18	15:25
affect 21:7	165:22	169:10	
24:23 35:8	166:9	171:19	anymore 7:23
36:17 53:4	173:2	175:9,11	anything's
	175:13	177:22	73:24
75:8,25 89:11	180:14	178:4	anologias
	<b>ahead</b> 120:5	182:12	apologies
112:20	<b>align</b> 139:23	183:24	77:16
133:6	~ <u></u>		apologize

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ımam F. Murray, CPA/A	BV/CIT, ABA OH 12/deta	221appearancesassumes
57:20	114:24	article	22:17 39:2
63:15	115:21	48:23	41:23
83:16	119:19	125:8	64:23
110:13	130:6	126:10	65:2,8,14
118:14	131:12	128:1	67:16
appearances	132:21,25	articles	69:12 86:3
7:7	150:17,20	126:9	89:9
	154:5,6		92:10,13
applicability	160:15	arts 7:17	93:9
134:3	162:22	as-of 135:5,	101:17
136:14	applying	7,9	102:13
application	132:20	<b>ASA</b> 5:9	108:15,21
19:6 40:1	153:2	ASA 3.9	128:13
82:15 98:7	157:9	assess	131:18
129:2		154:10	140:15
130:13	approach	assessment	142:13,16,
152:10	158:22	144:10	19 143:15
annliastions	167:23,24		145:11
applications 127:23	168:1,4	asset	165:18
127.23	169:8	124:11,13,	166:13
applied	approximate	14 167:23	181:16,19,
44:11	138:22	168:4,22	22 182:2
70:13	area 8:11	asset also	assumed 6:5,
91:20	11:25	167:25	10 20:2,20
109:7	58:14 73:2	assets 94:1	21:22 25:2
130:5	150:7	168:5,24	27:12 64:4
132:2	150.7	169:1	70:12
158:5	<b>argue</b> 71:16		94:19,20
161:24	argumentative	assigned	108:3,11
applies	148:15,17	142:8	125:8,9
102:11	110.0	145:19	142:4,9,22
21.6	arm's 112:8,	assignment	143:8,21,
apply 31:6	12	42:23	22,23
43:11 53:20	arrive 65:9	assisted 9:5	•
54:10 61:2	67:25		163:22
67:7 70:14	arriving	Associates	164:16
79:23	81:13	8:15	
109:16	120:11	assume 5:19	assumes
103.10			

<b>**</b>	imam F. Murray, CPA/A	DV/CFF, ASA UII 12/00/2	02 muex. assumingvack
102:21	23,24	audits 9:9	18 18:3
assuming	148:7,11,	13:25	19:2 20:7,
63:18	22 149:8	August 16:20	14,17
	153:14	_	21:24
139:9	154:6	17:8,16,21	22:1,7,10,
140:13	155:13	18:7 19:3,	11,13
145:5,6	158:7	13 20:4,15	29:9,12,15
149:18	162:22	21:10	33:18
assumption	163:4	22:6,12,	
22:20		15,18,23	35:16,21,
26:10,13,	164:3,8,9	23:6 25:4,	23 45:5,
15,18	165:13	16 28:15,	14,17
	166:12	24 29:13,	47:8,13
27:15,17	176:25	16 44:25	50:2,7
41:5,18	179:16,17	45:5,14	72:25 74:1
76:23	182:7	47:13 50:4	98:12
78:25	assumptions	63:19 64:4	110:18,22
79:23	92:1 165:3		111:2,11
80:12	92.1 103.3	134:13	128:12
81:6,8	attempt		140:9
90:7,23	42:22	175:13	158:13
96:2	132:18	180:14	165:19
102:17	165:14	<b>auto</b> 8:5	173:7,12
103:4	3	9:13	174:14
109:13	Attorney		1 = 6
120:18	184:6	automatically	
121:9,12	attractive	139:24	183:22
130:4,5,10	142:20	automotive	<b>axis</b> 108:9
132:12	attributes	9:11,13	
133:3,4,14	90:13	average	В
140:3,24		96:16,19	
141:3,5,8,	audit 8:25	130:20	bachelor
11,16	9:1,3,5,6,	131:21	7:17
142:11	8,14		back 7:13
143:11,14	audited 94:8	133:6,11	11:3 12:21
		138:4,8	16:13,14
144:20 145:10,15	auditing	<b>avoid</b> 174:8	36:22
	9:16	award 16:5	40:8,11
146:7	auditor 9:2		44:7 56:22
147:11,14,	10:21	aware 17:17,	11.1 JO.77

### NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2024 ground... Blumshapiro

VV I	ımam F. Murray, CPA/A	DV/CFF, ASA UIIII II ARAI/I	<b>% 12 k</b> ground Blumshapiro
59:2,7,8,	26:18	98:14	Biopharmaceuti
11 60:5	31:11,12	105:14	cals' 32:9
64:16	36:3 54:3,	107:20	<b>bit</b> 56:24
74:19 78:8	13 65:19	108:9	67:19
83:22	66:7	119:9	87:15
86:21	72:14,15,	152:10	120:5,6
88:15	19 74:10	165:6	175:20
90:21	81:14 83:5	168:4	177:21
107:12	92:18	169:14	1.1
117:6,10	99:19	basis 22:19	blend 78:2
120:9	100:9	26:21,22	block 8:16
133:18	106:20	27:11,17	12:22,23
134:11,19	111:19	30:14,23	25:19
135:2	116:12	71:8 94:8	37:24 38:1
136:6,18	117:15,18,	166:6	39:24
137:16	19,21,22,	170:15	40:18 41:2
138:6,20	25 120:17,	183:1	44:23
154:3	20 125:6		64:24
162:12,13,	129:16	big 8:2,3	76:11
14 175:20	146:7	42:8 44:22	79:20
178:21	147:22,24	104:25	103:8
183:16	148:11	107:13	107:5,11,
background	152:21	119:15	13,15,19
7:16 11:23	163:15	132:6	141:14
15:6,15	173:10	154:24	blockage
17:11 27:1	<b>basic</b> 158:16	biggest	36:20,21
29:19,21		44:16	37:20,22,
	basically	57:14,19	23 39:11
bad 13:11	14:1	58:8	57:3,4
bank 169:2	39:18,24	109:10	·
bankers	53:22 55:2	121:6	blocks 43:18
66:20	58:19	biopharmaceuti	44:1,8
	62:18	cal 55:24	49:22,25
banks 66:9	66:23	73:2	119:1,15,
68:4	86:12,13		18 146:8
Base 92:19	92:20	Biopharmaceuti cals 15:21	155:22
based 12:24	93:16	17:12	Blumshapiro
13:9 16:10	97:7,23	± / • ± △	8:17 13:7,
13.7 10.10			

	mam F. Murray, CPA/A	2 17 011 1127 011 127 007	-v=macm sourancaptare
8,13,18	12:9 13:22	business-	92:18
board 11:9	bracketing	related	97:20
29:15	137:13	12:15	98:14,16,
68:12,15		buy 49:10	18 100:3
70:14	break 6:15,	50:18	102:1
173:18	17 56:19	139:10	105:25
	62:13	171:4	106:4
<b>bold</b> 51:22	bridge		121:5
bona 171:12	158:18	buyer 84:10	calculations
h1- 02:7	122.12	136:5	58:20
book 92:7,	broad 132:12	139:18	78:11,13,
10,24	broken 77:9	162:8	• •
93:1,7,8,	brokers 84:9	buyers	19,20 79:16
11,18,19	170:24	140:18	
94:4,9,15		h	105:6
168:1,7,9,	brush 114:2	buying	call 30:22
14	buckets	139:14	51:19
books 84:13,	111:23		68:25 69:4
21 168:25		C	134:2
handanina	build 9:22,		136:13
bordering	25	calculate	called 8:12
148:14	building	39:23 54:1	
bother	9:21	55:17 65:5	calling 16:1
138:11	bulk 83:23	74:19	cap 60:7
bottom 25:12		90:11	62:6 85:21
57:24,25	business	92:20	93:14,18,
69:4,6	7:18 11:19	107:13	22 94:15,
74:3 77:11	12:16,25	121:3	24 95:8,
85:18,22	32:9,11	calculated	13,15
97:8 124:6	34:12,20,	70:4,5	96:11
125:17	21 35:17	151:25	107:22
130:1	59:14,22	calculates	
151:10	83:23	91:9 100:9	capital
	84:24,25		176:1
bought 9:12	125:14,16	101:16	capitalism
136:5	126:1,3,7,	105:11	47 <b>:</b> 2
180:10	21 129:19	calculation	antima
boutique	130:9	19:23	capture 94:25
		78:16,22	<b>ブサ・</b>

carry 178:11	106:25	159:9	150:2,4,5,
case 23:1	<b>CFO</b> 173:24	checked	8
43:3,6,12	chance 73:18	78:16	cleared
60:21	chance /3·10	7.10	182:22
61:22	change 10:14	choice 7:19	G]
64:22	78:20	143:20	Cliftonlarsona
69:10	86:20	choose 42:4	
77:17	89:16,19	choosing	clock 17:2
85:15	90:1,10,	17:3	62:18
99:21	14,19 92:5		close 89:1,2
113:2	110:8	<b>chose</b> 147:3	183:14
120:21	122:13	circumstance	closed 172:1
131:8	150:13	131:13	
146:23	changed	183:1	closely
172:13	_	circumstances	30:1,4
cases 14:3,4	62:13	113:5	49:9
123:23	73:20	115:22	115:17
124:23	90:23	123:22	closely-held
169:1	91:25	124:8	62:8
	151:19	127:24	closing
cash 114:12	177:8	129:16	93:10
181:25	characteristic	175:8	96:14 98:2
caught 13:11	s 71:12	176:14	99:5
Centerprise	74:11	City 8:16	
8:12	106:13	12:24	coefficient
11:20,21,	aha		92:21
25 12:3,4,	charge	CLA 8:18	98:15,25
11	116:23	<b>claims</b> 16:19	105:12
	<b>chart</b> 58:14	183:18	Coefficients
CEO 19:2	63:14,23	clarify 6:4	92:15,17
29:12	64:11	<del>-</del>	99:2
173:24		<b>clean</b> 84:13	coincidental
177:11	75:21	<b>clear</b> 71:19	146:21
certainty	77:10	75:16	
135:9	151:9,12	110:6	column
	check 48:22,	121:11	98:20,24, 25
cetera 69:3			

w w	illialli F. Murray, CPA/A	DV/CFF, ASA 011 12/00/2	2021ex: columnsconcrete
columns	74:9 80:5	169:2	comparison
92:19	83:24	170:25	114:20
combination	92:11,12	171:9	compensation
152:24	96:25	172:3,4	169:10
154:1	110:19,23	176:14	
156:23	112:19	177:11	complete
158:6,22	113:5	178:8,19,	7:3,5,9
	118:1,15	22 179:5,	124:3
combined	126:17,18	6,7,20	completed
165:12	154:4	181:2	172:17,20
combining	163:3	company's	gommlotol
155:13	169:15,17,	44:9,13	completely 79:13
g amm an t	24 170:2,	70:20	160:7
comment 16:11	7,9 171:4	81:10	100.7
10.11	174:16	106:23,24	complicated
Comments	companies'	173:21	98:17
60:8 107:3	54:17	180:25	150:7
commissioned			components
140:5	company $8:4$ ,		98:15
	5,12 11:15		152:9
common	44:22 46:8	177:23	
180:9,12,	50:21	company-	concept
17 181:3	54:10,12	specific	37:20,22
182:1,3	58:1,4,15	71:24	171:11
commute	59:22 61:5	113:8	concepts
13:11	62:1 69:11	comparable	73:19
commuting	70:18 71:3	169:10	concern
13:10	73:6		173:14
	74:11,14	compare	
companies	84:4 85:7,	54:13,21,	
9:22	10,15 92:9	•	85:9 174:6
31:18,21	94:6,25	94:14	concluded
33:15,17	95:6,9,11,	96:10,17	184:12
55:14,24	22 106:13,	115:15	conclusions
56:4,7	22 112:20	154:8	15:10
60:14,16,		compared	98:22
19 61:2	167:20	97:10	90.44
68:18,22	168:10,12		concrete

### NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/242/lex: condition..correct

<b>vv</b>	illiam F. Murray, CPA/A	BV/CFF, ADA 0H 12/00/2	
178:8	178:2	contained	controls
condition	considerations	23:13	9:17,21
27:23	85:12	124:2	10:1,4,9,
28:17		contemplating	10,12,14
106:24	considered	181:10	conversation
141:18	52:2 96:22		7:12
144:22	113:7	contends	
147:6	119:25	17:4	conversations
	157:8	context 61:4	22:25
conditions	consistent	148:18	68:14
21:13	134:7,8	174:7	coo 173:24
114:19	139:5	175:22	Coopers
147:7	consistently	contexts	8:23,24
conduct	134:5	57:10	·
169:9	136:10		<b>copy</b> 6:21
conducted		continue	correct
43:2	consolidate	175:24	10:18 15:2
73.7	176:15,23	179:7,22	27:10
conducts	177:1	182:4	41:4,12,
126:21	178:20,23	contract	20,24,25
confirm	179:5,8,	17:15	45:6,13
132:18	19,23		51:24
157:25	182:4	contracts	61:8,10
	consolidated	16:1	64:2 69:14
conformity	175:24	contrary	70:16,19,
18:18	_	156:16	22 71:20,
Connecticut	consolidating	contribute	21 72:1,
13:9 14:2	181:8	97:18	10,17
130:22	consolidation		74:7,12,
connection	179:14	contributes	16,17
56:14 67:1	constant	97:22	76:1,2,12,
180:17	105:16,17,	105:24	13,20
	18	control	78:8,9
consensus		175:14	79:1,5,18,
66:12	consult	180:15	19 80:10,
consideration	102:4	controller	24 81:2,7,
163:13	consultants	10:24	17 82:14
175:2	11:17	TO.74	85:16

VV I	illiam F. Murray, CPA/A	DV/CFF, ASA OH 12/UUL	duan: correctlydatabases
87:7,13,	18,23,24	128:21	142:14
18,19	155:17,19	creation	153:13
88:8,10	156:14,19	113:15	156:24
93:10	159:1,5		158:6,23
95:5,13,24	161:14,18,	credibility	damage 11:24
96:9,13,25	19,22	177:20	14:3 35:14
97:1,4,14	164:6	178:12	14.2 22.14
102:16	165:4,5,7,	credible	damages
104:23	8 167:2,	171:16	182:11,18,
106:18,19	20,21	172:19	24
109:14,18	168:8,25		Dana 9:12
112:2,16,	180:1,5,20	credit	30.00
17 114:14	183:3,9	145:22	data 38:23
117:24	gorrog+1	146:2	40:13
120:18,19,	<pre>correctly 76:9</pre>	criminal	41:14
23 121:14,		174:24	42:9,11,14
15 122:20,	cost 168:14	177:16,18	43:20,21
23 123:6	counsel 6:23	crossed	53:18,20
124:23	144:4	158:18	54:4,9
129:9,10	т		61:2
131:22,23	<b>couple</b> 5:22 85:2		74:14,22 80:17
132:22,23	115:13		82:11,24
133:1,8,	171:2	daily 30:14	84:17
20,21,24	1/1•2	31:1	91:24
135:6,11,	court 7:7	65:10,12,	106:3
20 138:19,	40:9,11	15,18 69:2	115:25
25 139:1	117:8,10	75:7,21	117:15
140:22	123:14,18	79:12	119:17
141:6	124:20	80:11	122:5
142:8	128:4,6	101:18	129:14,15
145:9,18	184:6,10	102:14	133:17
146:10	<b>cover</b> 63:25	107:17	135:14,19,
148:21		109:16	22 137:2,9
149:17	CPA/ABV/CFF	121:13	139:15,16
150:20	5:9	129:4	139.13,10
152:8,15,	create 91:17	131:21	database
18,21,22	130:6	133:5,6,11	170:25
153:15,17,	created	138:8	databases

**1	mam F. Mullay, CI A/A	D V/CFF, ASA 011 12/00/2	021 Index: datedesigned
170:12,19	25	183:19	30:15,17
171:5	date's 149:7	days 67:18	delay 84:20
170:12,19 171:5  date 17:1,6 20:1 21:2, 3,4 22:6 25:13,15, 23 26:19 27:8 47:10 59:8 89:24 132:20,25 133:23,25 135:5,7,9, 13 136:2, 14 137:6, 14 138:18, 22 140:7, 16 141:16 142:5,8,9, 17,20 143:9,15, 17,20,21, 22,24 145:7,11, 19 146:17, 22,25 147:1,3, 10,12 148:10,12,	25  date's 149:7  dates 16:23     17:3 25:9,     10,13,14,     18 26:14     132:21     134:11,17     143:21     144:13     145:8     146:8     147:10     149:13     151:2     153:1     154:4     161:16,25     162:2     166:13,15  day 13:11     65:21 66:3     75:24     84:23,24     87:3     101:21     102:21,23	183:19	30:15,17  delay 84:20  delisting    173:9    174:8  delivered    17:25  delta 54:15  demand 49:6    51:2  depends    168:11    172:12  Deponent    5:10  deposed    5:19,21  deposes 5:10  deposition    5:18    173:19    184:12  depress 40:3  depresses
145:7,11, 19 146:17, 22,25 147:1,3, 10,12 148:10,12, 22,25 149:1,2,4,	65:21 66:3 75:24 84:23,24 87:3 101:21	decided 43:6  decision 81:15  decrease	5:18 173:19 184:12 depress 40:3
6,7,10 150:19 153:3 154:8 155:5 159:7 160:7 162:13,24,	144:21 155:3,15, 17 158:8 159:10,14, 15 160:15, 22 164:14, 17,23	183:2  default 60:9  define 30:12     117:12     123:10  definition	68:13  describe 113:15  description 37:21  designed

,,,	mam F. Murray, CI A/A	,	
65:4	170:7	differentiate	89:13
128:16	172:18	148:23	97:11
<b>detail</b> 175:3	determined	diligence	99:19
	79:8	173:1	105:15
detailed	91:11,15		106:16
57:1,2		direct 5:13	128:21
	determines	42:14	144:24
175:9,11	54:15	director	156:6,7,9,
details	determining	14:1	10,11
178:6	53:4	disagree	157:14
determine	124:12	148:16	discounted
22:25 27:5	150:24	166:17,23	118:23
31:7	develop	·	
36:19,25	42:23 53:9	disagreement	discounts
37:1 43:8	150:8	25:3	83:8
53:17,21,	130.0	disbelieve	106:10
24 54:8	developed	67:10	119:18
	10:2 48:1		129:22
55:10	121:18,19	disclose	discretion
59:20 67:6	127:2,4	172:4	172:18
75:20	developing	disclosed	
79:17	116:11	45:19	discuss
80:18		46:22	37:19
82:16	development	47:14 96:7	144:2
83:12,19	33:6 35:5	171:5	discussed
94:9,15,16	36:1,5	34 3	144:4
96:3,7	56:4 73:6	discloses	157:5
99:19	differ 9:15	172:3	181:5,19
112:18	141:11	disclosures	44 a au
113:7		50:9 172:7	discussing
114:7	difference	discount	51:24
115:19	97:11	39:9 41:15	discussion
126:15	104:25	44:11	180:16
127:8	151:18,19	53:24	discussions
132:12	183:8	54:15	81:14
139:19	differences		181:1
150:18	106:7	57:3,4	TOT•T
153:4	151:14	58:9 80:18	disgorge
162:2		83:3,5	140:14

	lliam F. Murray, CPA/A	BV/CFF, ASA 011 12/00/2	AZZILIEX: disillissedellules
dismissed	41:2 55:11	easier 69:5	employment
184:11	64:19	easily 46:8	29:21
dispose	70:6,9	160:23	encompassed
164:3	152:5	161:23	99:11
	dribbled		
disputes	64:18,25	Echlin 9:10,	
14:4,5	,	•	78:8 79:9
dissolution	<b>drive</b> 131:20	11:8	146:1
124:10	147:14	education	ended 10:21,
74 1 4 1 4	driven	14:9,14	25 11:1,8,
distinction	109:12,15	15:6,11	11,13
169:22		·	
divest 39:24	driver 58:9		engaged
divorce 14:3	78:24	7:16 29:18	14:20
	79:12	effect 37:15	engagement
documents	drivers	39:13 42:5	67:2 68:9
170:21	57:13	85:11	76:4 102:5
double-check	109:11	effective	109:3
48:19	drives 79:21	132:7	114:3
78:14,15	87:5		116:12
153:25		effectively	158:5
154:21	drove 114:23	65:25	engagement-
156:22	<b>due</b> 103:8	effectuating	specific
157:25	107:4,10	84:10	71:20
159:9	173:1	efficiently	
162:16	<b>duly</b> 5:10	47:4	engagements
downward	_	<b>ᠴ/・</b> 塩	68:16
133:7		elapsed	70:15
	93:8 103:7	135:16	entered
downwardly	107:2,3,8,	eliminate	17:15,18
75:25	21 108:1	31:20	entire 54:8
dozen 133:9		else's	94:25
drastic	E	149:10	138:17
137:23		<b>1</b> <del>1</del> 2 • 1 U	145:20
13/.73	earlier	embodied	146:6
dribble	115:9	23:20	
39:16,18,	125:1	empirical	entries
22 40:19	127:3,5	80:20	85:22
	133:23	<del></del>	

### NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/04/2024: environment..factors

VVI	mam F. Murray, CFA/A	DV/CFF, ASA UII 12/UUL	1024: environmentfactors
environment	83:3 84:1	exhibits	90:18
10:15	161:3	145:25	explained
equal 125:11	exact 21:4	existed	51:1
equates	23:22 30:8	111:3	explanation
107:21	32:17,18	112:24	57:22
	102:1,25	178:13,14	
equity	115:14	existence	expression
173:11	139:25	36:14	93:15
174:7	140:2	177:18	<b>extent</b> 23:17
176:2	EVANTA ETON	1//•10	36:20
escrow	EXAMINATION 5:13	existing	55:17
21:12,25	5.13	119:21,22	80:20
25:21 26:4	exceeded	expect	
165:22	138:8	177:10	external 9:6
166:9,25	<b>Excel</b> 78:6	expecting	extra 146:2
essence	exceptionally	173:4	extremely
145:5	154:5	181:23	86:18
essentially	exceptions	expensive	
53:14 58:9	168:17	141:5	
163:19	exchange	experience	<b>fact</b> 16:19
estate 14:6	38:7 95:17	66:22	17:4 21:8
	119:11	73:2,4	23:1 27:19
estimate	173:4,10	•	39:9 46:1
64:15	174:1,25	expert 12:18	47:8
76:7,16	175:7,21	13:3 14:20	48:19,22
81:24	177:12	80:2	52:23 68:8
evaluation		102:1,4	138:7
79:2	Exchange's	expired 26:9	166:23
events		explain	<b>factor</b> 178:1
130:14	exclusively	35:10	
132:13,14	83:12	38:14	factors
135:20	excuse	53:13 57:7	57:19
evidence	134:25	58:12 60:7	97:24
38:25	166:4	64:10	114:23
	exhibit 6:20	69:16	121:8
	7:9 124:3	81:18,21	142:10
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		

W)	imam F. Murray, CFA/A	DV/CFF, ASA OII 12/00/	2021 Index: factsform
<b>facts</b> 147:23	30:10,24,	84:20	167:17
fails 16:18	25 44:17,	172:15	firm 8:3
	24 57:5	<b>filed</b> 47:14	
fair 27:15	59:3,8,10		15,24
109:1	70:8,9	final 98:10	13:8,23
140:15,20	79:6 86:8,	finally	38:24
146:20	11 89:20	87:21	47:23
153:5	131:8,9	finance	51:12 66:7
154:10	133:18	11:11	72:16
182:6	134:14,24,		75:19
Fairfield	25 135:15,		81:16
13:10	17,25	9:16 10:3,	109:20
fairly	136:4,13,	12,13	113:18
116:18,19	22 137:3,	11:1,4	116:11
117:12,14	10 139:7,	27:23	121:20,21,
	14 144:15	28:17	24 128:4
false 174:24		29:24 94:7	144:3
177:11	150:19	96:7 97:3	157:6,16
familiar	151:2	106:24	158:11
6:14 18:21		141:18 144:22	172:17
29:23 32:8	161:17,20		firms 12:7
33:5 68:5	162:8,14,	175:23,25	33:6
75:5 76:5	20	176:15,23	
78:10 98:6	<b>fed</b> 87:21	178:24	five-year
125:13	88:6	179:19	59:4,6
171:11	Federal		<b>fixed</b> 78:19
178:18	87:4,6	<b>find</b> 30:8	fluctuate
familiarize		38:17	86:5
75:6 76:5	Fee 85:17	44:11	
family	feel 16:22	57:12	focused
124:10,15	fell 122:24	finding	10:16
-		84:10	footnote
fancy-sounding	<b>fide</b> 171:12	175:6	125:18
141:4	<b>field</b> 105:12	<b>fine</b> 6:16	forced 108:4
fault 175:6	Fifteen	184:9	form 15:13
February	145:23	finish	16:8 18:11
25:23	figure 64:17		19:4,15
	<b>J</b> = - <b>-</b>	· — -	,

VV	illiam F. Murray, CPA/A	BV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2	021 Index: formalgive
20:9,25	154:12,23	136:6,20	gave 44:14
21:15 23:7	155:7,18	160:18	180:15
24:1 33:24	159:23	forward-	geared
34:23	160:1,10	looking	115:22
41:10 42:1	161:5	161:13,15	
45:21	162:6		general 53:7
46:15,24	163:7	found 60:2	60:18
49:11	166:20	66:12,25	66:12
50:19 51:3	169:25	fourth	67:20,22
71:6,22	173:15	168:19	71:13
72:18	174:2,9,17	frame 80:16	81:12
73:21	175:15	109:10,12	generally
74:23 87:8	176:6	121:10	19:17
88:11	177:2		37:17
90:25	179:9	frames 18:4	67:2,3,15
95:2,14,23	180:21	63:12	98:12,13
109:23	181:11	149:19	110:22
111:13	182:5	Free 85:23	123:8
114:15	formal	full 145:22	128:15
115:6	30:15,16		130:12,24
116:25		fund 142:14	168:12
122:4	format 184:7	funding	generate
127:13	formed	33:13	32:23,24
128:18	166:4,6	<b>funds</b> 27:25	·
130:15	forming	140:13	
131:1,4	36:12	142:14,17	generated 82:24
132:10	formula 21.7		02.24
135:21	<b>formula</b> 31:7 78:5	future 132:13,14	generates
136:15	101:25	135:19	156:10
140:23	101:25	136:21,24	generic
141:7		130:21,24	30:17
142:25	forward	151:3	32:10
143:10	86:18	173:21	Gerber 8:10
145:2	131:10	173.21	10:19,20
146:11	133:19		11:10,22
147:15,25	134:4,22,	G	
150:22	23 135:2,	gauge 115:24	give 5:24
153:6	8,12,18	J J	7:15 37:21

56:25 57:2 165:21 165:10 121	1 • 4
	L•4
quidance	5:17
105:2,15 Goldberg 38:12 heads	er 70:7
106:20 5.17 14.20	:16
145:21 guideline	
146:2 58:1,3,15, <b>near</b>	
1 1/0.13	:22 87:3
171:6 147:6 22 158:17 heard	<b>i</b> 6:10
175:13 good 5:15 guy 12:10, 157	7:5
179:2 42:9 18 heavy	7 144:24
180:11 117:15	
$-\alpha$ 1 i + $\alpha$ b $-78:18$ $-20:9$ H	7:12
176:10	:23 24:9
15.00 graduate	:20,21,
7:10	26:1,3,
half 45:18	28:4
17.12,25 Grail $163:25$ 493	:9,16
grant 135./	: 21
150.6	: 24
162.10	:11
165.11	5:17
145.1	0:8
greater	5:17,18
167:3 175:3 172:23 183 175:14 178:10	3:15
180:15 greatest hey	62:3
120:25 <b>nappened</b> 140	0:4
182:9 26:8 134:2 high	32:10
149:21	:12 59:5
Golberg's 159:11	3:22
19:1 23:13 ground 5:22 162:1,23	4:5
24:20 group 12:25 happy 6:4,9 159	9:2
26:24 13:13 57:22 162	2:15
27:2,23 126:6	
129:14	-trading
45·4,7,19 mess 38:6	9:4
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3:2
79.5 154:18 33:21 52:3 high-	-volume
141:17 55:25 56:5 42:	: 6
141:17 55:25 56:5 42:	• 0

VV.	ımam F. Murray, CPA/A	DV/CFF, ASA 011 12/00/2	<b>uza</b> ex: mgnermportant
136:11	14:10,15	holdings	82:16
137:13	15:12	141:20	83:13,20
157:17	26:24	holds 106:22	84:17,20
161:4	29:10	140:10	98:1 100:9
162:4,17,	31:12,14		120:13,15,
18	34:13,21	<b>Holy</b> 163:25	25 127:8
higher	35:6	hundreds	128:4
43:23,24	36:14,19	31:16	129:9
44:1,2,5	37:10 38:6	123:11	132:5,6
62:4	54:21,22		136:11
	55:2,5,7,		138:12
89:11,14 142:16	9,10 67:5,		153:3,19
		<b>idea</b> 49:21	154:7
156:16	70:21 77:7		155:3,15
higher-volume	89:4,6	103:2	157:17
137:14,17	106:25	: 3	159:2
highest	110:10	<pre>identify 46:9</pre>	160:8
141:15	123:25	40.9	161:3
	124:7	II 63:5	162:3
historical	144:9,16	77:15,21	163:5
55:9,12	147:8	92:8 93:8	176:1
59:21	162:19	III 63:3	
86:13		77:15,21	impacted
88:20 89:7			35:22
133:17	83:10	illustrative	114:7
135:13	180:1	179:3	impacting
139:7,15	holder	immediately	38:3
151:4	100:20,21	28:2	83:15,20
168:14	holding 24:8	impact 24:17	164:23
historically		36:4 38:19	
37:3 86:22		40:15 41:9	_
87:17 88:3	14,15 72:3		
161:8	90:3 103:8		implication
histories	107:4	65:16,19,	23:24
115:16	151:17,20,		180:6
	21,24	67:17,19	important
history 7:24	152:20	68:20 71:1	
12:6		80:22 81:1	121:7

### NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/03/2021: in-house..instruction

William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/03/2021: in-houseinstruction			
in-house	166:9	55:13	171:18
68:11	168:23	77:20	inputs 78:7
include	index 110:13	79:13 83:7	97:15
145:25		88:4	98:19 99:3
146:4	indication	139:8,14	109:2
182:24	172:25	142:1	122:9
	180:12	147:7,22	129:3,8
included	indications	150:9	142:7
23:17	170:4,8	151:3,4	147:14
32:15	individual	153:17	151:8
54:17 56:2	71:12	161:24	
130:9	106:12	162:9	inquire
166:5		169:19	28:13 29:3
including	112:13,14 140:18	170:11,20,	inquiries
118:9	140.10	22 171:6,7	72:15,19
	individualized	172:19	·
income	72:7,9,11	177:23	inquiry
167:23	109:21	178:3,7,12	109:2
incorporate	individually		148:19
19:21	111:5	infrastructure	<b>inside</b> 72:16
130:3		10:11	87:20
158:23	industry	initial	109:19
incorporated	31:19	25:19	173:14
19:23 47:4	66:24	initiative	instance
55:23	70:17	158:4	134:5,9
110:24	72:20		159:21
	126:6	inject	160:19
incorrectly	157:23	149:23	
130:14	170:3	<pre>input 68:1,3</pre>	instances
increase	influx	75:20	133:9
155:4	175:25	81:3,5	institutional
increased	inform 41:8	103:4,21	119:12,14
37:13		106:21	instruct
31.13	information	108:3	38:15
increases	38:18 40:2	129:7	143:22
106:16	41:8 42:15	130:6	150:1
independent	46:13,22	152:13	TOO.T
79:14	47:3 52:4	153:16	instruction

### NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2024ex: instructive..Kazan

	illiam F. Murray, CPA/A	B 17 C11 ; 115/1 OII 12/00/2	matex. Histi uctiveixuzuii
58:17	interviewed	IRS 48:10	issues 13:4
instructive	114:6	123:12	31:25 32:1
171:9	investigate	issuance	112:19
!	36:13	16:1 19:14	113:8
insurance 8:4 9:22		45:17	114:7
0.4 9.22	investigation	1	155:9
intend 7:1	11:14	<b>issue</b> 15:8 16:17	174:24
intended	investment	18:23 19:7	issuing
75:22	176:24	36:22 79:4	180:16
92:23,25	investments	118:24	181:5,20
93:13	173:5	124:11	182:25
intort	180:18	149:19	183:19
intent	181:7,23	162:7	IV 63:3,23,
172:24 175:13	·	164:7	25 79:3
1/3.12	investor- specific	175:2	45 19.3
intercept	72:2	177:4	
108:2,5		180:14	J
interest	investors	181:17	January 20:8
87:22	50:2		50:4
124:15	involve	<b>issued</b> 15:22	130:23
175:4,5	42:16	16:20	160:24
181:2,3	124:21	17:1,5,8	
internal	166:7	18:5,9,17,	jest 117:2
9:4,8,17,	involved	25 19:12	job 11:4
21 10:1,3,	13:17 52:6	20:8,16,	judgment
8 81:15	54:22	20,21,24	30:22
	55:14 56:7	21:8 22:3,	31:9,10,11
internally	60:24 61:4	8,11,15,	172:10
91:20	78:11	18,22	
144:2	96:25	23:5,13	justify
intersect	112:19	24:11,20	70:23
108:14,17	125:21	25:3 63:18	
intersects	127:7	64:4 69:17 77:2 79:5	K
108:8		165:21	Kazan 6:22
	involves 80:4	166:8	7:10 15:13
interview	0U• <del>4</del>	182:21	16:8 18:11
27:4	involving	TO7.7T	19:4,15
	52:23		10 1/10

WV.	ımam F. Murray, CPA/A	DV/CFF, ASA UII 12/00/2	021 muex. keepingiegai
20:9,25	147:15,25	96:25	39:12,15
21:15 23:7	148:13	142:22	40:3,18
24:1 33:24	149:21	150:13	41:2,6
34:23	150:22	152:16	43:18,25
41:10 42:1	153:6	156:21	44:8 48:7
45:21	154:12,23	157:9,13	49:22,25
46:15,24	155:7,18	172:10,25	50:3 94:22
49:11	159:23	knew 28:10	119:1,18
50:19 51:3	160:1,10	34:4 45:16	131:14
71:6,22	161:5	131:3	132:2
72:18	162:6	132:7	155:22
73:21	163:7		181:23
74:23 87:8	166:20	knowable	large-volume
88:11	169:25	131:7	82:16
90:25	173:15	136:2,17	02.10
95:2,14,23	174:2,9,17	knowingly	largest
109:23	175:15	177:11	69:21
111:13	176:6	lemosal o deso	120:13,15
114:15	177:2	knowledge 73:14	<b>law</b> 7:18
115:6	179:9	87:20 91:3	1
116:25	180:21	122:2	<b>lawyer</b> 150:14
117:3	181:11	141:25	130.14
120:7	182:5	141.20	layman's
122:4	183:13		18:22 57:7
127:13	184:2,4,6,	L	174:18
128:18	9	labeled	lead 101:2
130:15	keeping 87:7		leads 76:14,
131:1,4			24
132:10	key 129:3		
135:21	kick 93:25	43:8 51:2	<b>learn</b> 83:17
136:15	kind 8:22	78:5 93:14	<b>led</b> 67:13
137:5	11:18,23	117:16	77:3,7
140:23	14:17	124:12	left 8:17
141:7,23	22:24 31:6	126:15	
142:25	32:16	129:22	12:11 19:1 178:22
143:10	43:5,14	lapsed 149:5	
145:2	46:8 54:20	large 37:24	legal 18:22
146:11	67:25	38:1,7	19:7
	J. 25	-, -	

171:13,15 limited 12:14 88:14 174:19 124:15 living 107:13,20 legend limits 142:14
11Ving
113:25
LEMENG
165:25 100:17 117:14
Lobsenz 128:1
legends lines 18:14 124:5,6 159:12
15:20 93:7 lock 31:25 161:18,21
23:14,16, 10 20 24 linking locked 70:1
161:12
24.11,13,
10,19 lockup 39:1,
105.20 3,25 69:21
100.7,14, 80:17
18,24 128:22 165:21 <b>longer</b> 62:1
167:4,7 <b>liquidity</b> 166:9,25 70:1 103:
182:22 32:1 38:13 log 58:1,3, 107:4
lend 177:19 40:17 14,17,18,
117:16 10 62:6 longest
rength 75.10
112.8,12
letter listed 25.13 congstanding
172:24 $123.14$ $21.02.0.11$
151:9 21 93.9,11 lookback 161:9 96:14
listing 98:2,24 137:15
likelihood 61:13 99:4,5,11 looked 9:20
146:25 98:23 99:4,5,11 160ked 9:20 100:4 20:2 31:1
100.4 20.2 31.1
100.5 6
104.25
literature logarithm
102.0 11 113:14 58:19,20
10 102:14
11.24 11.58.10
12.17.25 6/.19
102.2
limitations 14.0 F 76.17
101:1,2,4,
$\begin{array}{c c} & \text{litigation-} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$
related

	illiam F. Murray, CPA/A	,	
lot 11:9,	146:5	makes 35:25	85:5,11,21
10,11	167:15	89:21 99:3	90:15
14:12	173:5	149:6	92:24
30:13 33:8	175:14	making	93:1,14,
42:7 43:19	176:1	174:24	18,20,22
60:13 95:6	Macrophage's	178:16	94:15,24
126:8	175:23		95:8,12,15
127:4		Management	96:11 97:3
172:22	made 7:19	8:15,20	102:15
low 31:2,3	41:5 42:4	12:8	106:17
49:5,6	50:2	13:21,22	107:22
50:15,21	62:24,25	14:13	111:25
51:1	81:15	managing	115:25
86:10,12,	149:8	14:1	117:15
18,22,24	156:23	manufacture	118:22
87:7,17	166:25	32:19	119:7,10
88:3,24	173:25	32.19	131:15,20
115:16	174:5	manufacturer	132:12
122:25	175:22	8:5	142:23
182:3	177:24	market 36:1,	143:3
	magnitude	20 37:25	144:20,25
lower 37:25	115:12	38:25	146:15,17
60:3 62:3	main 16:15	39:17	147:7,17
86:25		40:14	148:24
88:19	major 104:24	41:7,14	152:6
89:11,13	make 7:2	42:7 45:5,	153:23
105:15	9:13 10:10	9,25 46:4,	158:16
142:23	67:10 74:9	21 47:7	160:4
143:3	78:17	60:7,17,19	164:4
156:12	84:12	62:2,3,4,6	167:24
Lybrand	89:13	65:24	168:5,6,7,
8:23,24	109:2	66:11	15 169:2,
	112:11	67:20,21,	6,7,9,16
	150:5	22 69:20	170:3,4
	162:15	73:18	171:19
M&a 11:22	176:24	74:22	market already
Macrophage	177:11	83:3,5,7,	46:14
17:13,15		20,25 84:1	

***	illiam F. Murray, CPA/A	D 1/C11, 11011 011 12/0012	marketabilitymodel
marketability	54:2,5,7,	154:2,7	Mm-hmm
43:8	14 58:6	155:14	153:12
124:13	59:4	156:25	model 42:4,
126:15	61:19,20,	158:7,25	5,10 43:5,
129:22	22 62:5	162:23	7 47:25
markets	74:5,16	metrics	48:2
29:24 47:3	medical	170:13	54:10,13,
117:18	32:16,22	Michael 5:17	14 65:3,6
Markham 8:14	medium 88:7		77:18
		million	79:23 80:3
material	meeting	21:11	81:21
151:14	88:10	44:19,20,	83:11,18,
math 78:15	member 29:16	22 45:8,	25 84:17
104:24	memory 8:7	10,18 46:5	89:12,23,
143:16	32:12	49:18	24 90:12
matter 57:14		173:5	91:9,16,
124:10	mentioned	million-plus	17,19
	113:21	46:9	93:3,6
matters	merged 8:13,	mind 160:17	97:13,16
13:17 14:6	18	162:17	98:4,5,8
maximum	methodology		99:18,25
75:23	15:9 16:10	minimum 90:3	100:8,10
Meaning	42:25	minute 83:10	101:15,16
169:4	53:1,8	137:5	102:12,20
	72:15	minutes	104:11
meaningful 150:8	91:25	120:4	105:6,18,
171:18	102:10	173:19	19 106:5
	118:21	183:12	108:15,20
meaningless	120:12	mishear 6:8	109:6,7
169:23	121:17		115:21,24 116:12,17
means 30:13	122:6,9	misheard 6:8	119:19
154:16	127:18,22,	missing $7:1$	123:7
182:21	23 128:14,	misspoke	127:7
meant 113:3	15 129:11,	117:13	128:23
	13,25		129:7
median	130:25	misstatements	130:7,13,
53:23,25	152:11	177:19	14,19,21
			, ,

***	mam r. wuray, Ci A/A	DV/CFF, ASA OH 12/00	/2014ndex: model'sNavidea
131:6,12,	25:15,17,	112:7	164:19,21
16,25	20,22 45:1	113:6,16	165:15
132:16,19	69:24	114:9	175:5
134:3,11	122:14,16	115:4	176:3
136:10	143:17	118:16	Navidea
139:5,12,	morning 5:15	119:3,5	15:21,22
22,25	_	120:12	16:6
150:17,20,	motivate	123:7	17:12,13
25 151:6	140:12	139:18	19:2,3
153:2,5,17	mountain	140:5	26:24 27:2
154:11,22	163:25	152:11,25	28:5,8,14,
155:9,21	mouth 75:15	154:2,6	23 29:10,
156:5,6,17		155:14	13,16
161:7	move 167:10	156:25	30:2,5,9
163:4	movements	158:24	32:3,6,8
165:3,12	137:23	166:6	33:16,20,
model's	MPI 43:1	multiple	22 35:5,25
151:20	47:24	172:13,14	36:10
	51:20,21		45:15,20
models 43:9,	52:1 53:9	multiples	46:7 47:15
11 47:24	55:23	170:3	49:16,25
51:12	56:3,12	multiply	50:3 54:16
116:1,2,6,	60:25	105:1	55:18
8 119:21,	66:15	multivariant	58:24
22	76:21	53:17	60:9,21
money 28:21	77:18		61:11 67:7
39:19	79:12,21,	Murray 5:9,	69:10 70:6
116:23	23 80:3,6,	15	74:13,15,
183:4	12,14,15,		16,22 75:5
monitors	19 81:4,	N	76:5,6,12
30:1,4	21,25	<b>NA</b> 61:15	94:6,22
· ·	82:12,15	MV OT.TO	110:9,11
month	83:18,22	nature	120:22
130:21,23,	90:23	32:17,18	136:12
24	96:22	34:20	141:21
months 19:13	110:19,24	108:14	142:1
20:3 21:23	111:4	118:5	144:8
24:9		163:14	147:8

<b>VV</b> .	illiam F. Murray, CPA/A	B 1/CFF, ASA 011 12/00/2	valuex. Navidea sobject
149:12	negative	183:12	78:7
161:24	145:1	notice 37:9,	109:22
163:2,14	negotiate	11,15	131:10
164:19,21	112:20		161:9
165:15		November	numeral
167:6	negotiating	22:8,16	77:14,15
173:3,7,	112:14	23:13	//・エモ,エン
14,24	network	138:24	
176:25	119:12	number 12:5	<u> </u>
183:18		31:4 38:23	<b>object</b> 15:13
Navidea's	networks	45:2,3,10,	16:8 18:11
	119:8	11 53:14	19:4,15
34:12,20	news 87:3	64:21	20:9,25
35:12,17	88:5	65:4,5,8,9	21:15 23:7
36:4,14	nonoperating	66:8,19,	24:1 33:24
50:8 54:21	92:11	21,24	34:23
55:12	92.11	67:2,3,16,	
59:13	nonpublic	17 68:11,	41:10 42:1
60:11 67:4	82:18	12,13	45:21
68:6 77:6	nonpublicly	70:14,24	46:15,24
97:2 162:4	60:25		49:11
175:24	61:2,5	71:9,20,24	50:19 51:3
176:1,22	74:8	73:13,25	71:6,22
182:11	82:17,19	74:19	72:18
Navidea-	83:8,13,15	75:22	73:21
specific	03.0,13,13	76:10	74:23 87:8
153:16	nonregistered	82:10	88:11
	49:24 95:7		90:25
necessarily	nonsalable	96:18 97:6	95:2,14
40:3 49:6	167:1	98:10	109:23
117:25		107:16,18	111:13
156:6	normalize	115:14	114:15
needed	86:9,12,15	121:19	115:6
142:14	110:5	156:7	116:25
152:5	normalized	158:21	122:4
179:4	91:4	160:3	127:13
noodina	122:25	162:1	128:18
needing	notes 167:14	numbers 16:2	130:15
114:12	notes 167:14	18:5 73:9	131:1,4
		10 0 ,0 0	

**1	imain F. Multay, Cl A/A	D V/CFF, ASA UII 12/00/2	wandex: Objectionorder
132:10	140:7	16:4,9	19,24
135:21	observation	17:7,24	16:4,10,
136:15	43:14	18:16	15,22,24
140:23	110:10	offers	17:7,24
141:7	110.10	171:25	18:16 19:7
142:25	observational	172:2,8,	20:18
145:2	108:14	13,14	21:7,19,23
146:11	observe	175:22	23:8
147:15,25	108:16		24:13,23
148:13	- l	office 14:2	26:9
149:24	observed	66:18,20,	34:16,18
150:22	133:9	22	36:3,17
153:6	occasion	officers	75:7
154:12,23	12:5	174:15	101:11,13
155:7,18	occur 54:3,		158:15
159:23	13 114:19	one-year	163:15
160:1,10	159:6	62:24 63:3	164:21
161:5		onward 64:1	165:6
162:6	occurred	operational	
163:7	83:8 89:25	9:9 10:23	opinions 15:7 19:22
166:20	90:14	11:10	
169:25	183:20	85:13	24:15 34:7 36:13
173:15	off-the-chart		30.13
174:2,9,17	160:16	operationally	opportunities
175:15	off-the-shelf	11:7	144:23
176:6	43:5	opine 14:10,	opposed
177:2		15 182:9,	50:17 51:2
179:9	offer 15:7	10	168:7
180:21	49:9	opined	171:25
181:11	171:12,14,	163:12	
182:5	16 172:23		opposite
	178:5	opining	131:24
Objection	offered	15:11	134:2
95:23	140:8	106:17	160:16
143:10	142:19	182:23	options
objective	offor!	opinion	103:18
152:16,20	offering 14:17	14:18	order 36:25
obligated		15:5,14,	115:12
	15:5,19,24		TTO- TO

## NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021dex: organize..percent

***	ımam F. Murray, CPA/A	D 17 C11, 11011 011 12/00/	202 Rick. of Sumzepercent
120:5	21 45:3,4	106:3	penalties
133:10	49:18 96:4	114:8	177:16,19
174:5	owed 183:21	129:11	penalty
178:20		173:10	177:25
179:19	owned 28:14,	178:3	178:10
180:8	23 29:4		170.10
	49:22	parties' 17:9	pending 6:17
organize 120:4	179:6,21	17.9	people 50:16
	owners 49:8	partner	66:9,14,
origin 108:4		13:14	18,19,21,
Orr 14:19	ownership	partnership	24 72:16,
16:18	27:2 94:25	124:16	20 73:1,8
23:17	176:20		75:4,19
35:13 37:6	177:1	parts 8:5	95:12
146:22	178:19,21	9:14	121:20,23
163:12	179:5,15	past 135:10	175:19
182:10,23	181:2	161:16,18,	181:20
,	owning 29:2	21	101.20
Orr's 15:6			perceived
16:10	owns 181:2	patterns	173:21
175:2		36:9	percent
outcome	P	<b>pause</b> 176:9	44:3,9,12,
89:12	p.m. 184:12	pay 139:20,	13 58:22
120:13	-	24	59:4 61:15
129:9	pages 7:1,2,		65:14,18,
130:13	4 51:24	<b>PDF</b> 184:9	20,23,25
131:3	124:2	peer 48:3,	66:2,6,13
	145:23	5,11,15,	67:6,11,
outcomes	Pardon 183:5	16,20	13,15,16,
57:10		125:2,8,11	
128:16	part 9:4,18	126:10,22	71:4,5,14,
132:8	35:13	128:7,14	19 73:13
139:4	52:16	129:19	74:20
output 97:13	55:15 56:3	157:21,22	76:7,10,23
120:11	80:12	163:24	78:25
	84:9,11		79:15,24
outstanding	89:3,6	pejorative	80:11
31:5	97:20 99:7	173:8	81:6,11,14
44:10,18,	100:7		01.0,11,14

## NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021dex: percentage..picks

**	imam F. Murray, Cl A/Ar	7 ( CII, 11511 OH 12/00/1	2011 dex. percentagepieks
86:9,13,25	179:4,6,7,	63:2,3,5,	166:25
87:2	15,21,22,	16,20,23,	periodical
88:16,22	25 181:3	25 64:8,	125:23
89:8 90:24		10,12,13,	123.23
91:4 95:20	percentage	14,15	periods 37:6
99:12	75:8,21	69:15,17,	59:24
100:5,6,	83:21	20,22	62:14
12,14,21	85:10	73:20	63:25
101:3,10,	89:11	76:15,18,	77:10,12,
14,18,20,	94:22 96:3	24 77:4,7,	14,19
23,24	129:4	13,20,21	135:1
102:8,11,	175:5	78:1,3,25	perjury
14,17,18,	176:20	79:3,4,10	178:1,11
21 103:3,	177:1	80:17	·
14 109:13	178:19,21,	83:2,14	person 72:3,
110:3	23	84:2,3,15,	7,9 116:9
120:18	percentages	18,19,25	139:10,13
121:8,13	95:11	85:21	173:24
123:1		89:21,22	personal
130:3,6,10	percentile	90:2,3	149:23
131:19,21	58:6	91:6,13,14	
132:1	61:14,21,	100:15	perspective
	25 69:8,9		87:17
133:3,5,13 137:22,25	, ,	103:7,8	<b>pick</b> 25:18
	81:23	107:2,3,4,	44:13
138:8	perform	8,21,22,	143:9
143:3	82:11	23,25	149:1
151:5	performance	120:16,17 122:18,19	picked
152:7,13,	182:25	•	109:9,10
21,25		128:22	146:22
153:13	period 24:8	137:14	147:10
154:2,6	26:2,5,11	138:17	148:10,22
155:4,9,13	33 11,13	139:2	149:4
156:24	37:4,7	147:4	
157:15	50:10 58:8		picking
158:6,16,	59:1,6,14	20,22,24	146:21
23 162:18	60:7 62:7,	152:1,5,20	148:25
163:24	10,13,14,	159:12	picks 16:23
165:13	15,17	160:3	

## NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/202Index: piece..predicted

	illiam F. Murray, CPA/A	D 17 C1 1 ; 110 11 011 12 7 0 0 7	-ozmack. precempredicted
<b>piece</b> 128:23	Planning	portion 7:9	power 181:5,
pieces 58:8	8:20	167:15	13,16
	13:21,22	position	practical
piggyback	14:13	19:1	85:12
62:15,21	platforms	150:16	
63:4,7	119:10		practice
placement		positive	14:13
38:11,15	<b>play</b> 183:23	35:25	128:15
39:5 40:2,	point 10:17,	48:20	pre-1990
13,21	24 11:1,15	possession	62:9,14
41:8,13	13:12	45:4	63:10,17,
42:5,10	18:22 20:5	possibilities	20 64:7
53:3 80:3	35:9,10,	156:4	69:16
93:4	12,19		76:22
113:6,9	36:23,24	possibility	80:22
119:6	37:1 41:18	119:25	pre-2009
129:24	62:23	possibly 7:6	88:2
143:4	65:15 70:6	27:9 60:12	
156:9	75:18 82:9	75:18	precipitously
placements	88:23 90:1	114:16	88:7
38:21,22	117:5	136:19	<pre>predict 42:5</pre>
42:8,16,18	131:6	178:22	49:2 54:11
48:7 52:2,	133:16	post 176:24	57:9
7,16,20,22	134:20	_	128:16
55:15,22	135:17,24	post-2008	130:20,22
56:2,8	144:14	80:25	131:13
57:9 60:24	148:15,17	Postgraduate	135:19
80:8 82:12	149:25	8:1,2	139:5
96:21	155:2	potential	154:7
111:3,24	174:18,19	62:10	155:3,14,
112:4,6	182:13	140:6	21 156:12
114:8	points 54:4	142:2	157:14
115:4,18	<b>poll</b> 66:18	167:19	159:19
116:14	_		160:16
117:22	population	potentially	162:3
119:1	132:2	46:3 83:4 154:13,15,	predicted
166:6	154:25	154·13,15, 16 173:9	53:22
		TO T/3.3	97:8,10,

## NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021 dex: predicting..prior

<b>'</b>	wimam F. Murray, CPA/AB	77CFF, ASA 0H 12/00/2	202110cx. predictingprior
12,19,22,	181:4,6,	35:6,8,9,	114:8,14,
24 98:1,3	10,14,17,	18,23 36:7	24 118:22
134:1	20	37:12,14,	127:9
152:3	premarked	16,17	128:5
153:19	6:20	38:3,8,16,	129:5
156:8	0.20	19 39:13	131:15,20
158:8	premise	40:4 41:7,	133:7,12
167:12	40:1,12	19,24	136:12
predicting	premises	42:12,15,	139:12,19,
132:8	47:2	17 43:16	25 140:8,
	preparing	46:21 49:2	11 141:15
predictions	84:21	53:4,23,25	142:2,20,
156:17,23		54:2,5,7,	22,24
predictive	prerequisites	9,11,12,14	143:4
130:13	183:19	57:13	144:23
131:6,25	present	60:17	147:9
134:10	114:25	64:20	153:4,20
139:25	182:11	65:16,19,	
150:18,24	presented	24 66:4	• •
152:24	115:23	67:5,9,17,	22 156:12,
153:4		19 68:21	16 159:3
154:1,11,	press 47:14	71:1 75:8,	161:4
21 157:10	pressure	25 80:22	
159:9	133:7	83:15	
161:7,12	pretty 6:13	85:11	164:13,23
162:1	56:25 57:2	89:24 92:7	<b>priced</b> 46:13
predictor	78:19	93:2,4,7,	47:7
163:4	111:21	8,10	prices 30:5
	121:16	96:14,16,	_
predicts 93:3	122:7	19 97:8,	pricing 47:4
130:14		10,12,19,	55:13
156:11	prevent	22,24	principal
120.11	164:22	98:2,3,16	129:8
preference	previous	99:5	principles
184:7	59:15	102:15	73:19
preferred	price 34:10,	105:9	
180:4,11,	13,21	112:15,20	prior 7:6
14,19	10,21	113:9	70:20
•			

## NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021hdex: private..publicly

	mam F. Murray, CPA/A	= ', 011,11811 011 1=,00/=	- v====================================
126:22	83:24	38:12	171:3
139:2	126:17,18	provided	174:16
private	problem	14:22 18:4	176:13,14
38:11,14,	43:18	20:14	177:7,9,11
	43.10	20.14	178:19
21,22 39:5	process	provision	179:14,20
40:2,13,20	31:15 53:2	19:11	
41:8,13	66:17 84:6	62:16,22,	publication
42:4,10,	173:1	24,25	125:11,13,
16,18 48:7	produced	63:2,3,4,	19,20
52:2,6,16,	146:6	5,7	126:4,22
20,22 53:3	140.0		127:7,14,
55:15,22	programs	provisions	16
56:2,7	35:5 36:1,	15:25	publicly
57:8	5	<b>proxy</b> 48:7	13:4 14:11
60:14,16,	prohibiting	61:9	16:2 31:13
24 62:1	19:12	public 11:15	
80:3,8	19.17	12:2,19	42:6,11,17
82:12 84:4	prohibits	•	45:15,19
85:15 93:4	18:24	13:8,15,18	46:22
96:21	project	31:17,18	47:14,17
111:3,24,	11:14	36:4 38:18	48:8
25 112:4,6		42:12,14,	
113:6,9	projects	19,21	52:19,23
114:8	9:20	43:15 47:3	
115:3,18	10:21,22,	49:2 50:5,	
116:13	23	9 53:4	68:21
117:22	proper	80:4 84:17	69:10
119:1,5,8	111:23	85:5	71:3,9,11
129:24		109:21	74:13
143:4	proposition	111:25	80:6,9
	23:4	115:19	81:9,22
156:8	proprietary	116:7,13	82:1,3,5,
166:5	47:25 48:2	117:18,19,	12,22,24,
169:17	116:9	21 119:10	25 94:6
170:6,8	139:21	127:9	96:4,6,20
171:4	165:10,12	153:1	115:17
privately	•	169:17	117:20,23
80:5 82:6	provide	170:2	124:17,21
	20:18		

#### NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021 Index: publish..rate

<b>Y</b>	Villiam F. Murray, CPA/A	D V/CFF, ASA UII 12/00/2	2021 Muex: publishrate
127:8	purportedly	quantities	154:20
128:5	15:22	39:12	160:17
129:2	purpose	quantity	179:11
140:11	48:5,12,14		questions
157:17	74:22	41:6,15	5:24 6:3
159:3	83:18	•	16:15
166:1	128:8,11,	quarter	28:11
169:15,18,	16 153:10	156:2	150:8
22,23	155:12	163:21	151:15
publish		quarterly	176:10
126:8	<pre>purposes    38:23 43:2</pre>	88:9 94:8	184:5
published	66:9 76:3	quarters	quote 16:18
48:23	176:16	64:24 65:2	quote/unquote
67:22	pursuant	70:5,11,13	135:12
125:7,22	18:9 19:12	76:11 79:9	152:20
126:1,9,		86:19	152.20
11,24	put 25:22	87:23	
128:10	40:15	99:7,8,9,	R
129:19,23	58:19	11,19,22,	raise 88:7
130:9	65:5,22	23 100:1,4	160:17
publisher	66:11	103:13	
125:22	75:15 78:7	152:2	ran 13:12
	94:5	question	range 89:2
publishes	111:22	6:5,7,10,	145:8
94:7	156:5	17 22:4	rate 85:17,
126:5,7	166:7	23:3 28:16	24 86:2,3,
pull 157:14	putting	40:10,25	5,14,16,
purchase	139:3	49:13	17,20,22
142:20		50:14	87:7 88:2,
171:17	Q	63:22	13,19,20
173:2		113:1	89:13
	qualifies	117:4,9	90:9,22
purchasers	14:15 15:7	118:22	91:12
112:14	qualify	134:3	110:4
114:6	14:10	136:1,13	122:22
purchases		149:22	123:4
50:3	quantify 41:15,23	150:2,4	

## NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/202**I**ndex: rates..registered

	mam F. Murray, CPA/A		
	rebuttal		167:25
	14:23,25	171:8	referring
22 88:7	15:19,24	recently	51:20
89:7	16:4	62:25	57:23
122:24,25	recall 12:4,		1.60.2
ratio 93:1	6,21 18:13	recess 56:21	
	19:5,18		refers 64:11
read 40:7,	20:10	183:15	107:12
10 47:16	21:1,4,16	record 7:3,	reflect 39:9
113:14,25	22:21	10,12,13	92:23,25
117:6,9	23:15,20,	56:21,22	103:7
128:1	23 28:6,9,	117:1	107:4
reads 157:23		120:8,9	117:1
ready 84:12	22 29:1,5	150:11	122:12
leady 04.12	32:18,20,	183:15,16	150:11
real-world	23,25		169:2
138:12		168:24	refleated
147:13	34:15		63:9 95:12
157:10	35:7,11	reduction	98:18
161:3	45:22	38:12	
reality	47:18	41:19,24	reflection
122:12	48:18	106:17,20	95:8
157:10		reevaluated	reflective
158:9	56:10	91:19	98:21
159:9,20	91:22,23		5 1 0.6
	94:12	refer 14:18	
realize	101:25	17:13,14,	32:12
40:16	101:25	20 18:12	refused
reason 5:23	113:25	42:25	167:6
45:25		64:12 92:8	regard 62:9
74:18	114:1 121:4	107:6	
106:3	127:25	124:4	regime 80:22
140:14	137:16,21,	151:6	registered
reasonable	23 138:10	referenced	45:8,9,11
95:8	143:25	146:23	46:10
154:21	144:5,13	referred	52:19
176:24	·	51:21	94:23
1,021	receive 18:9	63:14	103:19,24
		J	

#### NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA bmdl2/06/2021 tation..representations

· ·	ımam F. Murray, CPA/A	BV/CFF, ASA UMAZADEZ	guaration::1 epi esentations
104:3,13,	relating	94:13	56:15 57:2
21 105:14,	28:15,24	113:24	59:8
20 106:8	166:8	115:14	138:23
166:1	relation	126:8	145:21
registration	97:2	128:2	146:6
103:6,12,		144:1	161:17,20
15 105:11,	relative	remove 167:7	163:16
17	31:3,4		164:12
	52:18 54:5		167:18
regression	release	24:21	170:12,24
53:17,21	47:15	166:14	175:1
54:3		167:4	176:16
108:4,8	released	render	roported
129:21	21:13,25	118:10	reported 171:1,3
Regulation	relevant		<b>Ι/Ι·Ι,</b> 3
18:10,18,	34:16	renders	reporter
21,24 19:6	42:15 50:9	163:3	40:9,11
166:10	64:11	repeat 6:9	
	69:17	40:5 117:4	184:6,10
regulator	76:23	166:21	reporting
181:6,22	107:16	179:11	11:2,12
regulators	118:5	repeatedly	170:15
174:15	reliable	160:9	177:8,9
177:25	163:4		179:15
178:9	172:7,11	replacement	
relate 95:21	·	54:2	represent
	remained	<b>report</b> 7:5,6	5:16
related 14:7	122:22	14:21,22,	25:10,14
16:12	remarkably	23,24,25	75:23
42:11 72:6	142:23	15:7,18	85:19
165:21	remedy	16:17,23	93:11,13
relates	182:24	20:18	representation
37:12	_	23:18 25:7	117:15
39:11	remember	30:7	175:21,23
102:18	12:1 21:2	32:13,15	176:4
103:3	23:23 29:1	34:5,8,9	representation
106:23	34:3 45:16	44:17	s 173:25
107:15	47:19	51:22	

#### NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/16/2021 representative..revisit

***	mani F. Muliay, CI A/A	DV/CFF, ASA on 12/unia	<b>#21</b> representativerevisit
representative	35:24	100:12	176:25
118:11	Reserve	147:4	178:20
represented	87:4,6	148:6	retire
181:1	·	restrictions	87:21,25
	resource	23:24	·
representing	171:24	24:12	revenue
176:22	resources	38:18	32:23,24
represents	28:20	39:7,10	33:3,9,23
96:19	respect	40:15,21,	reverse 16:6
110:4	36:15	23 52:9,	revert 86:21
require	132:9,19	11,13	88:15
182:2	151:16	72:12	
	173:21	76:19 77:2	reverts 89:9
required	1/3・21	79:11	review 23:16
28:1	response	111:3,10	26:23
175:9,11	28:18	149:4	38:14
178:23	rest 63:24		50:8,12
179:15		restrictive	54 <b>:</b> 18
180:1,13	restricted	23:14	125:11,16
requirements	25:25 26:5	165:20,25	126:2,3,7,
173:11	38:22 39:4	166:7,14,	21,22
174:14	42:20 43:1	24	129:19
176:12,13	47:24 50:6	result 43:22	
	51:21 52:6	59:22 65:6	157:21,22
requires	53:15,16	129:16	170:21
126:22	62:9,17	165:4	
research	89:25		reviewed
22:24	100:10	resulting	14:21
26:23 27:1	104:12	38:13	17:22
33:5,13,	119:6	results 78:2	
14,16 46:8	126:14	94:13	15,16,21
49:16	127:17	96:18	94:7
51:9,11	140:10	160:15	125:2,8
56:3 73:5	restriction	175:23,25	126:10
116:5	39:21	176:15,23	128:7,14
142:1	62:17,19,	178:24	129:20
147:5	20 79:10	179:20	163:24
researched	84:2	retain	revisit
_ 55 552 51154			

#### NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021 Index: rid..selling

VV I	mam F. Murray, CPA/A	BV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/202	21 Index: ridselling
56:14		Scientific	83:2,14,19
  rid 58:11	S	8:10	84:3,5,6,
	00.15	10:19,20	16,23,24
risk 85:17,	<b>s&amp;p</b> 89:15,	sec 11:14	85:4,5,6,9
23 86:1	19 90:9,15		99:7,11,
risk-free	91:5	secondary	20,23
86:2 90:22	110:8,12 122:13	156:21	100:5,18,
122:22	122.13	section 60:8	19,20,21
role 183:23	salable	108:1	101:4,9,17
	166:18	sector	102:21
Roman 77:14,	<b>sale</b> 18:25	106:23	103:14
15	19:12		132:4,5
rounded	23:25	securities	140:7,12,
100:1	25:13,25	12:2,19	15,22
row 25:13	26:11,12,	13:15,18	142:4
	17,20	14:11	143:9
rule 52:12	49:10	18:10,18, 25 47:3	145:6,12,
62:12	65:20		14 146:7
71:13	83:21	62:8 124:22	147:1,3,12
81:12	84:10,22	124.22	148:7,9,11
99:12	85:9 113:9	security	152:2
100:5,6,7,	131:13	10:13	156:2
13,22,24, 25 101:3,	133:4	segregate	163:21,22
7,15,20	140:25	77:19	164:16
102:8,11,	141:1	select 76:15	166:13 178:22
18 103:3,	142:12		
14 111:7	143:21,22,		179:7,21
132:1	23 153:22	35:13	181:1,14 182:1
	<b>sales</b> 38:7		
rules 5:22	42:6	27:13 28:1	seller
6:13 177:8	170:13	32:21	114:12
179:14,15	<b>sample</b> 51:19	33:13	140:7,18
run 25:4	52:1		sellers
108:20	110:19	50:16 63:7	112:14
running 17:2		64:24	114:6
		76:11	selling 38:4
	scenarios 38:15	79:17	39:12 40:2
	30.13		

## NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021 Index: sells..short

WV.	mam F. Murray, CPA/AB	V/CFF, ASA 011 12/00/202	21 Index: senssnort
101:1	174:7	49:3,16,	117:16
122:18	176:2	22,25	118:24
181:10	180:13	50:3,5,6	120:22
182:3	<b>shares</b> 15:20	52:6,10,	131:14,15
sells 33:20	16:2,6,11,	18,19,23	132:4,5
	20,25	53:5	136:12
Senior 9:2	17:5,8	54:17,22	139:11
sense 99:3	18:1,5,8,	55:14	140:7,10
162:15	17 19:12	60:25 61:1	144:20
171:15	20:2,3,7,	63:18 64:3	145:12,14
separate	14,19	65:20,23	146:8
93:9 151:8		66:4	147:1,3
	22:2,7,8,	69:17,21	148:11
separately	11,14,17,	70:1,3,6,	
78:1	22 23:12	10 72:3,4	152:6
<b>set</b> 21:13	24:9,11,20	75:23 77:2	153:1,22
82:11 93:7	25:3,19,21	79:4,9,11,	
106:3	26:24	20 80:21	
settled	27:2,6	81:22	•
124:24	28:1,5,8,	82:1,6,7,	
	14,23	13,17,18,	
shaded 58:14	29:2,4,10		25 166:3,
<b>share</b> 30:5	30:13 31:4	83:9,14,15	
34:21	37:24	94:22,23	
39:13	38:2,4,8,	95:7,16	
40:17 48:8	12,16	96:20	
52:15	39:2,4,8,	100:17	17,19
68:20 81:9	21,24 40:3	101:1	181:6,10,
106:21	42:6,12,	103:17,19,	
128:5	15,19,20,	20,22	182:1,3,
129:5	21 43:15	• •	11,16,17,
161:4	44:10,16,	12,15,20	
162:4	18,19,21	105:15,20,	
163:5	45:2,7,9,	21 106:8, 11 107:16,	shelf
shareholder	12,18	19 112:21	157:13,15
14:4,5	46:2,5,7,		<b>short</b> 87:9,
173:11	10,12	116:7,13	11 88:7,12
	47:9,17	±±0-7,±5	

#### NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021 Index: shorter..start

***	maii F. Multay, CI A/A	B 1/CFF, ABA OH 12/00/2	021 Index: snorterstart
shorter	110:19	171:2,6	speculate
152:3,4	115:4	speak 14:24	27:20
shorthand	skew 118:10	_	46:16
51:20		181:9	50:21 51:5
	<b>skip</b> 56:24		114:17,21,
significance	slightly	speaking	22 140:17
104:18	86:24	67:15	142:7
similar 11:7	sold 22:14	special 9:19	145:13,16
62:8	26:14,16	10:21,22	
aimm] 01:20		amagifia	148:2
	28:7 32:2,		177:14
,	5 34:19		180:23,25
	39:3,4,6,8		speculating
150:1		25:9	140:21
single 71:2		35:19,21	
81:9		42:25	148:8
106:21		53:20	140.0
160:15	75:24 95:7	•	speculation
164:22		97:21	141:3,5,
sir 125:10	129:5		12,13
223,10	131:22		142:6
sitting	141:13,15		speculative
133:17			147:11,18,
147:19	145:15	114:23	23
situation	146:18	132:9,19,	
97:3	147:20		split 16:7
	148:3	25 138:14	<b>spoke</b> 75:14,
situations	164:22	142:17	19
128:17	170:7	145:19	anat 20.0
172:9,22	<b>sole</b> 78:24	146:8,17	<b>spot</b> 30:8
six-month		147:10,17	spring
24:8 62:25	solely	154:4	125:16
63:2	109:15	160:6,7	126:25
151:21,23	<b>sort</b> 40:14	163:2,3	staff 8:24
<b>size</b> 51:19	78:4	182:25	
52:1 103:8	116:10	specifically	<b>stand</b> 159:25
107:5,10,	sounds 11:6	24:2 68:9	<b>stars</b> 139:23
11,15,19		98:11	<b>start</b> 37:19
11,10,10	sources 68:2		23020 37-23

## NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021Index: start-up..study

william F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021Index: start-upstudy			
62:18	step 90:21	61:23	173:4,10,
start-up	steps 53:2	62:16,17	25 174:6,
10:25		63:7	25 175:7,
	<b>stick</b> 110:2	64:18,20,	21 177:12
started 7:25	stock 13:4	24 67:5,9	182:21,22
8:2 9:12	16:7	71:1,10,11	stocks 55:21
11:24	23:19,25	75:8,19,25	56:1 80:7,
144:14	24:12,14,	81:1 82:3	9 109:21
starting	21 30:2,9,	83:1 84:3,	111:5,20
20:5 41:18	19,24	5 85:4	117:20
149:23	31:13,24	89:24,25	119:7
starts	32:3,6	92:10	127:9
163:17	34:10,11,	93:23 96:4	160:3
	13,19	100:10	
startup 73:5	35:6,12,	101:10	stop 149:22
<b>state</b> 30:9	17,25 36:7	111:10	strictly
130:22	37:12,14,	115:20	10:16 14:7
167:18,22	15,17,24	117:22,23	34:9 81:5,
statement	38:3,7,19,	118:5	14 111:22
30:23	22 39:1,	119:2,6,	143:16
71:17	12,16,18	11,18	<b>strike</b> 24:18
	40:4,17,	126:14	28:12
statements	19,22	127:9,17	55:20
94:7 96:7	41:2,6,16	128:23	63:21 64:8
149:24	42:12,17	129:3	68:18
174:15,25	43:1,16		71:16
175:3,7	44:1,8,14,	133:15	77:16
177:12,20,	23 47:24		83:6,10,17
25	49:5,6,9		90:19
states 5:11			112:4
statistical	51:21	144:8	132:17
92:17	53:6,15,	153:20	
			<b>studies</b> 66:8
status	55:11,18		100:10
I .	58:10,11,		126:14
15 105:17			129:18
stays 105:2,	60:10,11,	164:13,19,	<b>study</b> 43:1,
21 122:6	17,21	21 165:15	2,22 47:24

#### NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021hdex: stuff..technology

William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/202hdex: stufftechnology			
51:20,21	subject 39:3	summarize	39:17
52:2 53:7,	52:11	110:16	40:20
8,9,19,23	55:22	summarizes	129:13
54:8,23	96:21	129:15	taking 5:18
55:16,23	100:22,23,		161.7
56:3,10	24 101:7,	summary 7:15	
60:25	9,12,14	Sumproduct	talk 38:6
67:25	111:4,7	99:2	57:20 66:9
76:21 77:9	112:7	supply 51:2	73:11
79:12,21	113:6		144:19
80:4,6,12,	submitted	support	168:21
14,15,19	138:23	11:25	
81:4,25		12:17 13:1	175:4
82:4,12,15	subsequent	supposed	talked
83:22	135:1,20	20:8,21,23	66:19,20,
84:14	136:12	<b>sworn</b> 5:10	21,23 68:4
96:16,22	144:15,16		175:19
110:20,24	subsequently	<b>system</b> 10:9	180:3
111:4	8:13	78:18	talking
112:7	subsidiary	systems	14:25
113:6,12,	10:25	9:18,21,23	35:19
16 114:9	176:16	10:1	44:18,20,
115:5	179:20,21,		24 57:21
118:16	22	T	59:7 63:17
119:4,5	subtract		69:1
120:12	179:25	<b>table</b> 25:11	137:25
127:17	179.25	57:4,11,	168:21,23
139:19	sufficiency	12,21,23,	180:9
140:5	15:11	25 63:10	talks 77:12
152:11,25	sufficient	69:3,6	
154:2,6	140:12	74:3 77:12	target 96:17
155:14	anagoatod	85:18,22	team 9:5,20
156:3,25	<pre>suggested 37:6,7</pre>	107:24	11:14,16
158:24	31.0,1	172:14	technically
166:6	suggesting	tables 57:1,	122:21
stuff 11:10,	146:22	2 78:17	
11 111:21	<b>sum</b> 98:14	takes 24:7	technology
146:4		Cares 21.	32:17,22

# 

• •	mam r. Murray, Cr A/A	BV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021	muca. tennigtime
telling	132:24	16,17	31:23
181:6	theory	144:8,10,	32:14
tells 80:20	159:25	12 163:13	34:2,4,14,
84:1	139.23	164:19,21	22 35:11,
04.1	Therapeutics	165:14	17,20,21
temperature	17:14	thabt	36:10,14
130:20	thing 31:17	thought 22:21	37:1,4,13,
ten 44:7	39:20		16 38:1,5
73:16,17	64:17 69:1	32:15	39:17,18,
74:21	74:19	39:11	22,24
75:18	89:15	177:6	40:16,20
81:10	103:13	thousand	41:3,5
87:13	107:22	115:13	43:7 50:9
116:24	116:10	129:14	55:10 56:9
	168:21	thousands	57:13,18
ten-minute	182:1	31:17	58:7,25
56:19			59:1,14,25
tend 9:22	things 11:9	thread 98:7	60:7 62:6,
term 30:17	15:10	threat	7,12,14
87:9,11	31:20	173:9,20	63:2,3,4,
88:8,13,14	38:20 48:9	three-party	8,12,16,
171:13	57:14,17	17:15	20,23,24,
	85:13	17.13	25 64:7,
terms 15:3	88:15	three-year	10,13,14,
49:18 57:7	103:11	90:3	15,25
148:24	109:20	threshold	65:15
169:23	110:17	30:18,21	69:15,17,
178:11,25	114:12	71:1 138:3	19,20,22
180:7	151:9	158:24	70:7,15
Terry 14:19	152:16	+1	73:20
	175:5	thresholds 156:24	75:18
testifying 13:2	thinly		76:15,17,
13.7	30:10,12,	thumb 132:1	18,24
testimony	19,24	ties 107:7	77:3,7,10,
124:3	31:7,22,24		12,13,14,
173:19	36:22,23	time 6:2,15	19,20,21,
theoretically	116:6,13	9:25 17:2	25 78:3,24
47:5	118:1,2,4,	18:4 19:1	79:3,22,23
		26:2,8,9	, ,==

## NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021 Index: times..traded

**	imain F. Mullay, CI A/A	AD V/CFF, ASA 011 12/00/2	2021 Index. uniesu aded
80:16	148:10	57:16,22	75:21
83:2,14	149:18	58:3,4,13	80:11
84:15,18,	151:13	64:23	119:15
19,25	152:5	65:11	tradeable
85:6,8,21	154:3	69:2,4	182:17
86:5,11,	156:17	70:5 75:21	
17,20	159:13	79:16	traded 13:4
87:24	160:4,12,	99:22	14:11 16:2
90:2,13	21 167:12,	101:17	27:9,19
91:21	13	107:12,23,	30:10,12,
100:15	times 5:20	25 121:4	13,19,24
103:6	12:6	130:4	31:7,13,
107:2,3,7,	46:23,25	151:25	22,24
8,20,22,	123:16,20	176:17	36:22,23
23,24,25	133:11	total 45:2	38:11,16
109:10,12	156:15	95:9,21	42:6,11,17
111:8		98:24	44:14
113:12,25	timing	133:5	46:3,5
117:14,16	144:19,25		48:8 52:24
120:16,17	146:16	totaled	53:25
121:10,21	147:17	98:20	55:13
122:2,6	148:24	<b>trace</b> 97:25	60:25
127:1	tires 93:25	105:5	61:1,2,5
128:1,21	+odo 5·10	traces 98:7	68:21
131:6	24 14:19	traces 90.7	69:11
132:14,20	39:22	tradable	71:3,5,9,
133:1,16,	85:4,5,6	182:19	11 74:8,14
23 134:6,	86:25	<b>trade</b> 20:3	80:5,6,9
7,8 135:1,	135:4,8,15	27:16	81:9,22
14,24	147:19	31:21	82:1,3,5,
136:23	182:16,18	37:1,6,7,8	6,13,17,
137:13	·	39:21	20,23,25
138:5,17	told 173:3	41:17	83:8,13,15
139:2,6	178:9	46:4,7	94:6 95:16
141:14	181:22	55:2 58:11	96:4,20
142:2	top 32:25		115:17
146:15,25	33:21 52:3		116:7,13
147:16	55:25 56:5		117:20,23

## NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021 Index: traders..type

44 111	uam F. Murray, CI A/A	D 1/CFF, ADA 011 12/00/2	2021 Index: traderstype
118:1,2,5,	43:15,17,	138:7,8	11:3
16,17	25 44:6,10	144:14	Travelers
119:7	45:9 47:9	147:8	9:2,4
124:17,22	48:8 49:5	153:14	J. Z, T
127:9	50:15,17,	154:5	treasury
128:5	22 54:21	155:4,16	86:3,4
129:3	55:5,6,7,	156:24	110:3
140:11	9,10 61:7	157:17	122:10
144:9,10,	65:10,12,	158:6,24	<b>trends</b> 36:13
12 155:23	15,18	159:3	37:9,11
157:18	66:1,2,10	161:4,24	53:18,20
159:3	67:5,8	162:4,17,	+ 101·6
163:13	68:6,20	18 163:5	trial 124:6, 24
164:19,21	69:2 70:20	transact	
165:15	72:4,20	54:2	trick 150:10
169:15,18,	73:5,19		triggered
22,23	75:7 77:7	transaction	17:2
traders	79:12	44:10,11	
68:14	83:13	54:3,12	true 39:14
75:12,13,	100:15	89:25	
14,20 76:3	101:18	90:14 93:4	
158:17	102:14,22,	114:13,23,	
	25 106:25		133:2
traders'	107:17	172:17	159:18
81:15	109:16	transactions	178:16
trades 37:25		44:7 53:15	truing 84:21
82:17,18	115:16,20	62:9 82:25	
117:21	119:9	111:25	
119:12,14	121:13	112:8,11,	turn 92:20
trading	127:8	12 129:14	turned 134:1
26:24	128:5	169:16	turns 6:25
29:10 31:1	129:4	170:5	98:15
36:9,15,19	131:21	171:8	131:24
37:2,3,9,	133:5,6,	172:1	
11,15,18	10,11	transcript	two-year
38:18	136:11	184:8	62:15,19
39:10	137:2,9,		63:4
40:15	13,14,24	transitioned	type 10:6
10-15			

#### NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021ndex: types..variables

<b>VV</b> 1	imam F. Murray, CPA/A	DV/CFF, ASA 011 12/00/2	021ndex: typesvariables
72:12	27:14 40:5	139:9	16:5 24:6,
126:3	44:4 46:1,	uniform	7 31:15
156:21	6 47:16	68:21	93:20,25
172:18	49:13		125:15,16
175:4	51:23	unique 163:1	126:1,3,7,
types 52:5,9	53:11 57:6	unregistered	21 129:19
56:6	64:8 70:25	103:17,20,	130:9
110:18	76:9 77:18	22,23	134:17
118:10	78:21	104:4,6,7,	167:19
167:19	81:20	9,13,16,19	168:15,23
171:25	91:10	105:20,21	valuations
1/1.72	101:8	106:8,11,	31:16
typically	104:6,17	21	123:11
33:8 39:8	135:4		T77.TT
60:5,18,25	143:19	unusually	values
61:20 62:4	153:8	122:25	157:16
82:5,6,16,	154:16	update 73:25	valuing
19 87:5	168:20	91:21	16:11
92:14	179:10	updated	82:5,6
112:3	understanding	91:22,23	83:23 85:4
168:15	24:22 26:3	122:2,3,5,	104:19
	32:11 33:4	10,11	124:12
<b>U</b>	39:5 45:7	upfront	vantage
77 0 06.2	74:7 75:17	84:12	135:17
<b>u.s.</b> 86:3	125:3,6,7		
<b>UHY</b> 8:13	126:23		variable
ultimately	127:4	158:1	93:11
11:13	157:20,22	<b>user</b> 58:17	94:16
	166:2		103:7
underlying 91:24	174:22,23	v	105:5,17
106:13	176:21		107:4
129:24	177:15,17	<b>valid</b> 131:25	120:12
143·4 <del>4</del>	180:9	145:10	122:22
understand	undonatood	valuation	152:19
5:24 6:3,	understood 6:5 87:6	12:2,9,16,	variables
18 15:3,4,	117:3	25 13:1,	81:19
8 22:4,5	124:25	13,23	85:23
23:2 24:15	14 <b>1</b> •4J	14:3,4,5	105:9,10
-			

## NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2021dex: variant..working

**	ımam F. Murray, CPA/A	B 17 C11, 11011 on 12/00/2	202Edex. VariantWorking
120:14	74:4,16	137:24	<b>widely</b> 49:16
151:15	81:20,25	138:7,9	Willamette
variant	82:3,10	139:4	8:15 12:8,
130:20	109:9	153:2,14,	9,11
	120:15,20,	22 155:4,	•
vary 119:3	21 151:19	15 156:24	william 5:9
verbiage	volume	158:7,24	willingness
23:22	36:10,15	159:3	160:8
verifiably	37:12,13,	162:15	word 71:17
172:20	15,18,24,	163:5	
		volumes 31:1	words 48:6
versus 62:2		37:3 38:7	52:9 72:3
67:5 92:3,	49:5	43:17	75:15
10 93:14,			81:24
17 106:17	50:15,22		93:24
115:21	51:1 52:18	154.5	94:24
116:13	65:10,12,	<b>vote</b> 180:13	work 7:24
124:5	15,18	voting	8:16,22
vet 111:21	66:1,2	175:14	9:3 10:6,
	67:5 68:20	180:15	
112:11	69:2 75:23	100.12	22 11:22
157:24	79:13		12:2,19
view 16:24	80:12	W	13:15
66:10	83:13	wait 40:22	14:4,5,10,
152:6	85:10	83:10	14 15:12
174:19	100:15		53:1 60:13
volatile	101:4,6,18	wanted 9:25	
58:10	102:14,22	152:23	84:12
20.10	107:17	153:25	116:18
volatility	109:17	wanting	169:13
55:2,17	110:23	175:19	worked
57:15,17,	115:16	± / J · ± J	11:15,16,
18 58:1,4,	121:14	warmer	21 12:10,
15,17,24	127:8	130:23	17,24
59:4,5,21,	128:5	weight	13:2,9,19
23 60:9,	129:4	178:11	116:6
11,20,22,	131:21		
23 61:7	133:5,6,	wherewithal	working
69:12	10,11	147:9	11:13
	,		

#### NAVIDEA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC. vs MICHAEL M. GOLDBERG, M.D. William F. Murray, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA on 12/06/2002lex: workings..Zimmer

**	ımam F. Murray, CPA/AB	V/C11, 115/11 011 12/00/21	LEA. WOTKINGSZmimer
workings	17 74:21	41:11 42:3	154:14
98:4,5	75:19	45:24	155:1,11,
works 53:11	81:10 85:3	46:18 47:1	20 159:24
77:23	86:20	49:14	160:5,13
116:19	87:13	50:23,24	161:10
117:12,14	88:3,21	51:6	162:11
157:21	116:24	56:20,22,	163:9
	yield 43:21	23 71:7,23	166:22
worth 140:6	110:3	72:21	170:10
wrap 167:14		73:23 75:1	173:17
writing	yields 156:6	87:10	174:4,11,
139:3	York 8:16	88:17 91:2	21 175:17,
	12:24	95:4,18,	18 176:8,
wrong 131:3	13:9,10	19,25 96:1	11 177:5
132:3	38:7	110:1	179:12,13
136:10,19	119:11	111:16	180:24
137:6	173:4,10,	114:18	181:15
158:20	25 174:6,	115:11	182:8
159:17,20	25 175:7	117:1,3,6,	183:11,14,
160:8	177:12	11 120:3,	16,17
wrote 34:5		9,10 122:8	184:1,3
	Z	127:15,19	
Y		129:1	
	<b>Zimmer</b> 5:14,		
1	16 6:21,		
	23,24		
59:23	7:13,14	136:9	
60:2,3,4	15:16	137:1,7,8	
92:2,4		141:2,10,	
123:12		24 143:2,	
138:25		12,13	
years 9:13	19,20	145:4	
44:7 56:13	20:12,13		
59:2,11,	21:5,6,17		
15,24 60:5	23:10,11		
62:21 63:6		20 150:3,	
68:14	34:1 35:1		
73:15,16,	40:7,24	153:9	